

SECOND REPORT.

CURATOR OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

INDIA

FOR

THE YEAR 1882-83



CALCUTTA

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1883

PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

CURATOR OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN INDIA

FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

1. Soon after my return to head-quarters from tour early in April 1882, examinations for promotion prevented my getting fairly to work until the 7th June.

Return to head quarters, April 1882

2. The party of draftsmen who had proceeded to Madras on the 12th December 1882, remained in that presidency up to the end of July. Very complete surveys were made of the Srirangam and Jambuishuar temples at Trichinopoly of the great temple at Madura, and of the temple at Ramesseram in Paumben. These are remarkable examples of Dravidian architecture, but being in the possession of natives, the only hope of influencing the trustees charged with administering the temple endowments is by detailed specifications of the requisite repairs, illustrated by plans and drawings

Surveys in Madras

3. In July and August 1882, I visited Delhi, Udaipur, Nagda, Eklingji, Chittore, Indore, Ajmir, Mount Abu, Jaipur, and returned to Simla on the 22nd of August.

Tour during the rains of 1882-83

4. Until November my office continued to be engaged in fairing out field surveys, and the following drawings have been prepared since April 1882 —

Preparation of plans and drawings

Presidency or Province.	Name of place.	General heading	No. of drawings.		Remarks
			Plans, sections and elevations	Details	
PUNJAB	Lahore	Wazir Khan's mosque	3	72	Three plans have been prepared from rough measurements. The details consist of full-size tracings from the original fresco and tile patterns on the walls have been colored and finished, and 36 are in progress.
		Plan of fort	1		

Presidency or Province	Name of place.	General heading	No. of sheets		Remarks
			Plans sections and elevations	Details	
PUNJAB— <i>contd</i>	Amritsar	Golden temple	9	2	Faired out from rough field measurements, and one set of tracings on cloth
	Delhi	Fort, Diwan-i-am	1	2	One large tracing on cloth taken from the mosaic in its present state and one small restored drawing made of the same
	Nur Mahal	Gateway of serai	1		A sheet of drawings showing the original condition
	Eusofzai	Explorations in Eusofzai	9	17	
CENTRAL INDIA	Gwalior	Fort, Palace	2	21	The details are still in progress.
MADRAS	Trichinopoly	Temples of Srirangam	2	7	Drawings illustrating discrepancies and recommendations for repairs.
		Jambushwar	2	3	
		Tomb of Nathar Aulia	2	1	
	Madura	Great temple	5	17	
	Ramesseram	Temple of Siva	2	6	
RAJPUTANA	Ajmer	Gateway of the fort of Taragarh	2		Restored drawings.
	Dioliat Bagh	Marble pavilion	4		
		Dargah of Kwaja Syad Arshad-ud-din Khompra (ancient mosque)	2	1	
			1		
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Chittore	Tower of victory	3	2	Drawings in progress showing discrepancy
		Sanga Chauri	3	1	
		Jain Tower	3	1	
		General plan	1	1	
	Mandhata	Temple of Suddheshwar	2	1	
		" of Omkar	2	1	
PUNJAB		" of Gauri Som	2	1	Completed and sent to Paris for reproduction.
		" of Maheshwar	1	1	
		" of Vishnu	1	1	
PUNJAB	Delhi	Fort, Diwan-i-am mosaic	1	2	
	Lahore	Plan of fort	1		
MADRAS	Trichinopoly	Temple of Srirangam	2	7	
		" of Jambushwar	2	3	

Besides these I have furnished, at the request of Colonel Gordon Young, the Commissioner, a design for adding shops round the enclosure of the Fatehpuri Masjid at Delhi, by this means the mosque revenues are capable of increase and of contributing to the means for properly maintaining the

building, which was bought by Government from a Hindu and given back to the Muhammadans of the city at the time of the Delhi Assemblage. I also, at the request of the Military Works Department, prepared a design for a balcony in front of officers' quarters in the upper part of the Lahore gate of the Delhi fort, in harmony with the architectural style of the surroundings. Lieutenant-Colonel Steel asked me to supply a design for a telegraph office at Ajmir to harmonise with the native buildings of the city, and I gave a plan which is approved. I have also assisted Major Bisset, R.E., Manager of the Rajputana State Railway, with architectural suggestions for the Central Railway Offices at Ajmir.

Lahore gate,
Delhi fort.

Ajmir Tele-
graph Office.

Ajmir Rail-
way Offices.

5. The following is a detail of my tour from November 1882 to April 1883. On the 7th November I left Simla, visited Ajmir on the 9th and inspected the pavilion in the Daolat Bagh with Mr. Brassington, Executive Engineer in charge of the repairs, for which a sum of Rs. 2,000 had been allotted from the Government of India grant. On the 11th November I made a hurried survey of the old Portuguese ruins in the Bassein Fort near Bombay. I reached Madras on the 14th and arrived at Masulipatam on the 19th of the month. I then proceeded to Amravati on the Kistna river and carefully investigated the condition of the great Buddhist Tope. My report, dated 25th November, has been submitted to the Madras Government, also to the Government of India, *vide* my letter No. 620 of the 27th February 1883. I returned to Madras on the 30th November and had an interview with His Excellency the Governor on the subject of conserving the Amravati marbles *in situ*. I also succeeded in arranging with the Madras Government for the special employment of Mr. Black, Assistant Engineer. I returned to Bombay on the 5th of December and conferred with the Bombay Government on the subject of repairs to monuments at Ahmedabad and Bijapur. Leaving Bombay on the 7th December, I proceeded to Sanchi in Bhopal and started Major Keith on repairs to the great Buddhist Tope at that place. I left Sanchi on the 12th December and went to Mandhatta on the Narbadda, where there are many remarkable Hindu monuments well worthy of record and preservation. Allahabad was next visited on the 18th December in order to submit some recommendation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for work in the Archæological Division, North-Western Provinces. I then returned to Simla and started off a party of draftsmen to the Central Provinces and Rajputana. On the 6th January 1883, I left Simla for

Tour, •
November to
April 1882-83
Ajmir.

Bassein

Amravati.

Appointment
of Mr. Black.

Bijapur and
Ahmedabad
Sanchi

Mandhatta.

Peshawar Peshawar and arranged with the Commissioner for some excavations in the Eusofzai district I next visited Lahore and up to the 26th was engaged with Lieutenant Abbott, R.E., in going over the various buildings of interest at Lahore. From the 27th to the 29th we were engaged at Delhi, and up to the 31st, at and near Jullunder. I visited Jaipur on the 14th-15th February, and saw the Resident about repairs to the Amber Palace. Reaching Agra on the 16th, I inspected the buildings in the charge of Mr Heath, Executive Engineer of the Archaeological Division, North-Western Provinces, and went with him to Fatehpur-Sikri, to Sikandra, to Muttra, to Bindrabun, to Aligarh, to Budaon, and to Jaunpur. The latter place I left on the 5th March and proceeded to Sasaram in Bengal in order to examine the work at Shir Shah's tomb progressing under Mr Beglar, Executive Engineer of the Ancient Monuments Division. Leaving Sasaram on the 8th March, I revisited Sanchi in Bhopal on the 12th to 14th in order to inspect the progress of Major Keith's operations at the Great Tope. I next proceeded to Bijapur in Bombay to see some repairs to the architectural buildings of that place under the Executive Engineer, Mr. Reinold. Leaving Bijapur on the 20th, I revisited Hoti Mardan, where I arrived on the 28th. After inspecting the excavations at Sanghao, I made a list of the numerous sculptures that had been unearthed and collected. Leaving Hoti Mardan on the 5th April, I reached Lahore the following day, and had an interview with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 7th, in order to report to him what had been done, and to ascertain his views in regard to this year's work at Lahore and Delhi. I returned to head quarters on the 8th April 1883. The details of the year's work are specified in the Appendices.

Return to
head
quarters

6. Appendix A, gives a revised and augmented list of the most important known monuments in the various administrative areas. Out of the 50 buildings in the Bengal list, I have visited 2. Of 107 monuments in the Punjab list, I have examined 31. Of the 15 in Kashmir, I visited 10 in 1868. Of the 37 in the Rajputana list, I have seen 16. Central India shows a list of 26 monuments, of which I have seen 8. Haiderabad has 14 entries one of which I know. Of Mairur with its 8 entries. Burma with its 7 entries, Nepal with 3. Assam with 4, I know nothing whatever. Out of the 20 buildings in the Madras list I have been to 12. Of the 42 in the Bombay list I have seen 17. This makes in all 428 entries, of which I have personal knowledge of 121.

List of monu-
ments

7. Of the 428 monuments enumerated in these imperfect schedules, 127 are in Native States or in charge of natives, and repairs would have to be executed at the expense of the local Chiefs or endowments. The remainder, 301, can only be repaired at the charge of Government or with the assistance of grants-in-aid. Cost of repairs how met.

8. The survey and examination of buildings in Rajputana will take several years to complete.

9. Up to date, 768 rough field plans and drawings have been made by my establishment; 437 of these have been faired out, producing 149 finished sheets; and 127 out of these 437 are in course of reproduction, producing 40 plates for publication. It is desirable to publish these and make use of all available material. Plans and drawings.

10. Appendix B, gives a provisional list of British monuments worthy of preservation on account of their public interest. British memorials.

11. Appendix C, is a list (under revision) of works bearing on Indian and Oriental architecture, archæology, and art. Works of reference.

12. Appendix D, details the progress of work in the Madras Presidency, to which an important impulse has been given by the cultivated taste of the Governor, Mr. Grant Duff, as well as by the tour which took him in July 1882 to many places of interest. My inspection of the Buddhist Tope at Amaravati in November 1882 resulted in the report quoted at length in paragraph 6. The temporary appointment of Mr. H. Black in December 1882 as Assistant Engineer for Monumental Preservation provided the means of suitably applying the grant of Rs. 5,000 contributed in 1882-83 out of imperial funds to some preliminary operations at Bijanagar, which are described at page lxxvi. Up to the end of March, Mr. Black had succeeded in clearing away jungle and overgrowth from 110 buildings, in examining the great Vittala Swami temples, also in the removal of debris, and modern additions, previous to framing an estimate for structural repairs. Madras.

I have since seen, commented on, and recommended Mr. Black's estimates for Bijanagar and the Seven Pagodas, and a contribution of Rs. 10,000 has been made out of the funds provided by the Supreme Government during the year 1883-84.

Mr. Black has recently been at the Seven Pagodas, where, as suggested by me, he cleared away the sand from the ancient Shore or Alaiva temple, and (as I expected) revealed the walls of a courtyard to the east, thus bringing to light a most interesting adjunct to the building, which appears to be unique in its architectural treatment.

Bombay.

13. Appendix E, details the various steps taken in the Bombay Presidency. Early last year I invited the consideration of the Bombay Government to the question of how far monuments of interest and beauty should be converted for use as offices, dwellings, stores, or other purposes of Government. There can be no possible harm in using dismantled shells of buildings such as exist in the citadel at Bijapur, neither is there any objection to putting native structures of interest to the same uses as those for which they were originally erected, but *it is incongruous* to continue the use of the beautiful mosque of Sidi Syad in the Bhaddar at Ahmedabad as a district court-house for the mamlatdar; whilst the recent conversion of the handsome mosque of Mahmud's tomb at Bijapur into a travellers' rest-house discourages national appreciation of ancient examples of native architecture.

This question is so important that I strongly commend to Government the advisability of laying down some general principles.

I have been in frequent correspondence with the Bombay Government on the subject of appointing a special officer to execute repairs to ancient monuments. The Executive Engineer of Ahmedabad, in submitting various estimates for repairs in December 1882, observes that "the estimates have been framed as well as they could be, but they cannot be considered satisfactory, as this Department is not trained to this kind of work." In regard to certain estimates for Bijapur, the Superintending Engineer writes in October 1882 that "it is very doubtful, even if funds should be available, whether the Executive Engineer will be able profitably to undertake any more work than he has now in hand." The Collector of Ahmedabad in May 1883 supported my recommendation for a special officer to have charge of repairs, and my proposal for the provisional appointment of a young Assistant Engineer to prepare projects in consultation with me has been submitted to the Bombay Government.

As regards localities other than Ahmedabad and Bijapur, sundry beneficial remedies have been applied to the Karli caves, where the natives had made an objectionably free use of paint for religious festivals, to the deserted temple at Ambernath, the repairs to which I have not yet seen; and an estimate is under preparation for carrying out the recommendations submitted for the buildings in the old Portuguese fort of Bassein.

Bengal.

14. Appendix F, refers to works in progress in Bengal. Mr. Beglar, formerly one of Major-General Cunningham's

close to the Sanchi monument, and the Bhopal State Railway will have a station at the village.

The Central India Agency embraces a large area of great archaeological and architectural interest. Besides Gwalior and Sanchi, to which special attention is being directed, there are the important centres of Khajuraho, Ooreha, Dattish, Mandu, and Bhilsa, all of which should be surveyed and cared for.

Sir Lepel Griffin reported to the Supreme Government in March last that all of the Native Chiefs "will in different degrees consent to contribute to such schemes as the representatives of the British Government may specially press upon their notice. . . . Where a particular work is to be undertaken, the Political Agent will from time to time endeavour, with as little friction as possible, to obtain help both in labor, material, and funds from the Native Chiefs concerned."

Rajputana.

16. Appendix H, deals with Rajputana, a country which above all others in India possesses most interesting historical and artistic traditions. They fired the enthusiasm of Colonel Tod, who in his "Rajasthan" records experience and investigations extending over several years of official connection with the States of Rajputana. Most of the numerous Native Chiefs take a pride in the monuments of their ancestors, and are more easily induced to bestow care upon them than any other class of Native Princes in India. The Governor General in Council has recently determined to induce the Durbars through the British Political Officers to make a real effort to carry out the repairs and remedies recommended by me, and I am confident that a careful survey, calling attention to the necessities in each structure, will in time be productive of the best results.

Repairs have commenced to an interesting marble pavilion of Jahangir's time in the Daolat Bagh at Ajmir, and some further repairs have been applied to the ancient mosque of that city known as the Arhai din-ka-Jhompra. Surveys have been made of the group of Muhammadan buildings in Ajmir called Khoja Syad, and of the Jam Tower, Khumbo Ran Tower, and Sanga Chaori at Chittore in Meywar. Permission has been obtained to survey the ancient palace at Amber near Jaipur, and the Jam temples at Abu.

Punjab

17. Appendix I, relates to operations in the Punjab. A number of works, projected on recommendations submitted in a report on Lahore and Delhi (see Annual Report, 1881-82, Appendix H, pages xxi-xxix), had been estimated for by the local Executive Engineer early in 1882, and the visit of Sir Robert Egerton to Nur Mahal near Jullunder initiated

repairs to the gateway of the serai at that place, for which I furnished a restored drawing. Besides these, repairs to a number of minor buildings around Lahore were provided for in an estimate framed by the Executive Engineer at Lahore. It soon became evident to me from the specifications which I had an opportunity of perusing that no satisfactory results could be obtained unless a special officer had charge of the works, I accordingly recommended Sir C. Aitchison to apply for the services of Mr. Heath, Executive Engineer, Archaeological Division, North Western Provinces. It seemed to me that this officer, with suitable sub divisional establishments, could simultaneously superintend work in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Objections were, however, raised to this arrangement, and Sir C. Aitchison determined to appoint Lieutenant Abbott, R.E., to the charge of an archaeological sub division, and directed him to arrange plans for repairs, and to prepare the estimates in communication with me, and under my approval. This appointment took place on the 3rd November 1883 since which date Lieutenant Abbott has been engaged at Lahore and Delhi in the initiation of the various repairs, specified in the Appendix to the following buildings —

Jahangir's tomb	}	Lahore
Asaf Khan's "		
Nur Mahal's "		
Miscellaneous tombs in and around Lahore		
Shahlimar gardens	}	Delhi
Tomb and mosque of Jaman Kamali		
Humayun's tomb		

Many of the works had been commenced before Lieutenant Abbott's appointment and I found it necessary to recommend the numerous changes and modifications set forth in the Inspection Notes, pages cxiii to cxvii. The following projects for buildings have been modified or newly prepared by Lieutenant Abbott —

Jahangir's tomb	}	Lahore
Shahlimar gardens		
Naulakka pavilion in the fort		
Fort historical buildings (petty repairs)		
Kila Kona mosque in Purana Kila	}	Delhi
Historical buildings in and around Delhi (petty repairs)		
Dewan-i-am in the palace		

Besides these, Mr. Harrington, Executive Engineer, Julunder, has most successfully carried out the projected repairs to the gateway at Nur Mahal, and has commenced repairs to two beautiful tombs at Nakodar

A memorandum on explorations in Eusofzai is quoted at length, and describes the very interesting Græco-Bactrian sculptures that were obtained. I hope that something will be done annually until the whole district has been thoroughly examined

North
Western
Provinces
and Oudh

18 Appendix K, relates to the progress during the year, of work in the Archæological Division, North Western Provinces and Oudh. An opportunity occurred in May 1880 of reporting on the restoration and preservation of architectural buildings in and near Agra (see Annual Report, 1881-82, page xxix), and the comparison at that time between the renovated and cared for Agra monuments, and the aspect of ruin and neglect afforded by the Lahore and Delhi buildings, furnished the most convincing argument for the necessity of conserving the ancient monuments throughout India

Sir John
Strachey's
system

The system inaugurated at Agra was as simple as it was effective. An Engineer of general ability having been appointed, Sir John Strachey, then Lieutenant Governor, issued his own instructions after personal and attentive scrutiny of each individual structure. The taste to discern what was necessary directed the operations, which were carried out in a workmanlike manner. Sir John Strachey was succeeded by Sir George Couper, who took less interest in monumental preservation, and the Archæological Division has been threatened with changes, but the foresight of its originator had secured the requisite funds for completing certain definite operations, and momentary indifference or financial pressure passed harmlessly away

Sir Alfred
Lyaal's inter-
est in the
work

The present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Lyall, with cultivated appreciation has encouraged the work in the Archæological Division by personal inspection of the monuments at Agra Jaunpur, and Sarnath. The orders of his Government issued in June 1882 directed the Executive Engineer to prepare his projects and proposals in consultation with me before being finally dealt with. I have in this way been able to make some suggestions, notably those concerning the restoration of fresco paintings in the Fatehpur Sikri and Sikandra buildings. The revival of the colored patterns in the arched entrances and interiors has wonderfully improved the appearance of the structures and brought to light one of their most characteristic and singular qualities

Revival of
patterns

I have also endeavoured to suggest *economical remedies*, Economical remedies as, for example, in the two cases of renewing the ceilings of the beautiful palaces known as the "Khas Mahal" and "Dewan-i-Khas" in the Agra fort. These buildings had many years ago been robbed of their heavy marble ceilings, and to support the flat roofs were subsequently furnished with iron joists which looked very unsightly from the interior. Mr. Heath's original estimates for replacing the ceilings in their massive integrity and completing the repairs to the two pavilions came to Rs. 1,60,633—an expenditure so obviously prohibitory that I recommended the use of iron joists as a support for a lining of thin marble slabs, and the revised estimates, aggregating Rs. 45,921, showed a saving of Rs. 1,14,712.

The works of importance in contemplation and requiring completion are— Works of importance to be completed at Agra.

- (1) The removal, from the Birbal house, Miriam house, and Akbar's office, at Fatehpur-Sikri, of the unsightly doors and appurtenances used in the buildings for the accommodation of travellers.

- (2) Complete renewal of all frescoes on ceilings, walls, domes, arches, &c., in the

Khas Mahal	} in the fort. }	Agra.
Jahangir Mahal		
Akbar's tomb.		
Etmad-ud-Dowlah's tomb		
Mosque at Fatehpur-Sikri		

- (3) Completion of repairs to the Jahangir palace, Agra fort, now possible, as the removal of the Provost Sergeant's quarters from one of the roof pavilions has been arranged for

- (4) Complete and effectual custody of the restored buildings, to prevent theft of mosaic stones and damage of any kind.

It is most desirable that all the necessary military improvements to the Agra fort should be devised so as to interfere as little as possible with the architecture of the walls and buildings, and the Inspector-General of Military Works, Colonel Innes, V.C., R.E., has directed attention to this point. He has also ordered the carved pillars and walls of Akbar's palace at Allahabad, now used as an arsenal store, to be freed of whitewash. Military improvements in the Agra fort.

Sarnath
Tope.

An estimate has recently been sanctioned for repairs to the Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath near Benares.

Important
works still to
be undertaken
in the
N.-W. P.

A great deal of important work remains untouched in the North-Western Provinces, as, for instance, the ancient Muhammadan brick buildings at Budaun, some remarkable Hindu temples in the Banda district, the Chini-ka-roja at Agra, and some most singular brick and terra-cotta temples at Bhitargaon near Cawnpore. Nothing whatever has been done in Oudh.

Central Pro-
vinces

19. Appendix L, contains a note on the buildings of interest on the island in the Narbadda river at Mandhatta. This is the only place I have had time to visit in the Central Provinces. A complete survey has been made of the island, also plans, &c., of the three principal temples on it, *i.e.*,—

The Siddeswar Mahadeva.
Omkar temple.
Somnath Gauri.

Besides these there are on the south bank of the river the temples to Vishnu and Mamleswar, both of which have been measured. The Siddeswar Mahadeva is unique in plan and ornament, and requires attention, being in a very ruined condition. My plans and notes with suggestions for repairs will be soon ready for submission to the Chief Commissioner, who will, I hope, depute an engineer to do what is requisite. I hope to gradually visit and have surveyed all the more important monuments of the Central Provinces.

Places not yet
visited

20. Appendix M, gives a list of Provinces and Native States not yet visited.

Haiderabad.

21. Appendix N, refers to Haiderabad, Deccan, and describes what the Government of His Highness the Nizam has ordered to be carried out at Kalburgah, or has in contemplation with regard to the great mosque and historical tombs of that town. Kalburgah is the only place of interest I have been able to visit in Haiderabad.

List of forts

22. Appendix O, furnishes a list of some of the ancient forts and citadels in the various Indian administrative areas.

Plans and
illustrations.

23. In conclusion, I beg to submit some observations in regard to the question of surveys and illustrations of monuments. The only way of securing attention to disrepair and neglect in important monuments, *in the use and charge of native princes or native communities*, is by careful surveys with specifications of what is requisite. It is in fact an economical way of getting work done in many parts of the empire. Plans and drawings are necessary for important projects un-

dertaken in British territory; without them no reliable estimates can be drawn out for repairs, and by no other means can errors in restoration be avoided. But besides the monuments that can be repaired or attended to, there are some that either the native owners will refuse to touch or allow to be touched, others that are so inaccessible as to be beyond the compass of the scheme, and others of the second or third rank that are so numerous as to be beyond the expenditure that Government can sanction. Plans and illustrations of such classes of monuments are the only records that can be preserved. A record of all styles of Indian architectural buildings by plans and drawings on an intelligible scale *can be the only* means of reviving a knowledge of Indian architecture and art. At present if a native chief or gentleman wishes to build in the style of his forefathers, he has to rely on what is preserved in the brain of his native builder. There are no works of reference of practical use.

As regards decorative art for rendering Indian manufactures popular and for increasing their demand, the most important of all sources for new designs is native architecture, with its marvellous elaboration and variety. At present the untrained fancy of the artisan is the usual guide for modern work, and is too often corrupted by uneducated attempts to reproduce and adapt European patterns. *I beg to suggest that my office be commissioned to prepare a work to be issued in parts, which, when complete, will illustrate in chronological order the architecture and art of the Buddhists, Hindus, Jains, and Muhammadans* Major-General Cunningham, Director General of the Archæological Survey, has suggested the joint production of a volume on the "Buddhist Sculptures of Gandhara," and this might, with propriety, form one of the series.

H. H. COLE, Major, R.E.,
Curator of Ancient Monuments in India.

September 1883.

Appendix A.

Lists of some Principal and other Native Architectural Buildings in Bengal, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Haiderabad, Maisur, Burma, Madras, and Bombay. (Revised and added to.)

Bengal.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
BURDWAN DIVISION						
<i>In the official list some 34 objects of interest are described.</i>						
Tomb of Dahram at Burdwan; Shir Afghan, the first husband of Nur Jahan, said to be buried here.	Built 300 years ago; the tomb of a Muhammadan poet Dahram Sakkar	Custody desirable.	Said to be fair	Special investigation necessary.	None	None.
Bishenpur Temple, in the Bankura District.	Brick and terra-cotta buildings, history unknown	Ditto	Fair, but overgrown with trees		None	None.
The so-called "Five Jewelled" Temple at Gaohati, in the Midnapur District.	About 132 years old, said to be very ornamental	Ditto	Overgrown with vegetation.		None	None
Khelargah, in the Midnapur District	A fort dating 1400 A D, with two curious sculptures of a man and his wife on horseback	Ditto	In ruins		None	None.
Minarah at Panduah, in the Hughli District.	A tower, probably of victory, used as a minarah; an interesting remnant; date thirteenth century.	Ditto	...		None	None.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.						
<i>In the official list some 50 objects of interest are described.</i>						
Hindu Temple, Jantar Daul, at Diamond Harbour, 24-Fir-gunnahs.	A specimen of very fine brick-work, the bricks said to be carved, probably terra-cotta; date 975 A D.	Custody desirable.		Special investigation necessary.	None	None.

Bengal—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration.	Photographs	Drawings or plans
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—continued						
The Sat Gumbaz, or Sixty Domes, at Bagarhat, in the Jessor District	A massive brick building, date about 1458 A D, built by Khanja Ali	The inside is kept clean by an old man, who gets money from pilgrims.	The masonry in fair order; repairs wanted on the surface; the roof is covered with jungle	Special investigation necessary.	None	None.
Pir Ali's Tomb at Bagarhat, in the Jessor District	Date about 1458 A D	In charge of two fakirs, who hold 368 bighas of land for the service of the place under a very ancient grant	Repairs wanted		None	None
Temple of Krishna at Muhammaspur, in the Jessor District	An elaborate building with tracery and terra-cotta ornament, date 1793	Custody probably desirable	Signs of decay are showing,		None	None.
Makbura of Murshed Kuli Khan, the founder of Murshedabad	A building of good proportion erected in the life-time of Mirshed Kuli Khan (who reigned 1704—1725) out of materials of Hindu temples destroyed for the purpose	Supposed to be looked after by the Nawab Nazim			None	None.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISIONS.						
<i>In the official list some 36 objects of interest are described.</i>						
The Boddal Pillar, in the Dinagepur District.	A relic of the Pal Kings	Custody desirable	The pillar is still standing		None	None
Two Muhammadan Shrines at Debbet, in the Dinagepur District	The report calls Debbet the first Muhammadan capital of Bengal, very early inscription of Kalikur Shah at one shrine	Ditto	Deserves to be preserved		None	None.
Muhammadan Tomb at Hemtabad, called Bazar ud-din, in the Dinagepur District.	A mosque close to the tomb, in fair preservation; there are numbers of Hindu carved pillars and stones about, signs of Buddhist in the neighbourhood.	Ditto	Much neglected	Investigation necessary.	None	None.

Temple of Gopal at Gopalgange, in the Dinagepur District	Temple dating from 1742 A D, with curious brick and terra-cotta ornament	Ditto	Succeeded by jungle and falling into decay.	Special	None	None. See Ferguson's Indian Architecture, page 467.
Temple at Kantonagar, 12 miles from Dinagepur	Finished in 1721; a brick building covered with terra-cotta.	Ditto	Preservation desirable; is said to be kept in repair by the family of the late Raja of Dinagepur.		Has been photographed.	Details would be valuable. See Ferguson's Indian Architecture, page 467.
Temple of Siva at Julpesh, in the Jalpaiguri District.	The most conspicuous ruin in the district; built of very durable brick; began 280 years ago	Ditto	Fair		None	None.

Dacca Division.						
<i>In the official list some 35 objects of interest are described.</i>						
So-called Tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din at Sonargaon in the Dacca District	The masonry beautifully carved	Custody necessary	The report says it might be easily repaired.	Special investigation necessary.	None	None.
Gharibullah's Mosque at Sonargaon, in the Dacca District	A modern mosque, 1763 A D, with pinnacles of glazed pottery	Ditto	"		None	None.
Old Mosque at Goadi at Sonargaon, in the Dacca District	Date 1519 A D, of red brick with carved stone-work inside and carved brick (terra-cotta?)	Twenty six years ago used for worship, but now abandoned for a more modern building close by	Threatened with ruin		None	None.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

In the official list some 55 objects of interest are described.

The Khayeki Mayed, or golden mosque, at Gaur, Maldah District	A stone building, 375 years old; built in the reign of Sultan Hussain Shah, King of Gaur	Custody necessary	Fair preservation	The expediency of restoration requires investigation	None known	See Ravenshaw.
Mosque called the Kadern Rasul at Gaur	An interesting brick building; about 350 years old; the brick-work is said to be carved, but may be in reality terra-cotta or baked "moulded" bricks	Not known; worthy of custody.	Worthy of being kept entire.		See Ferguson.	

Bengal—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
BHAGALPUR DIVISION—contd used						
Minar at Gaur	According to Ferguson a pillar of Victory date 1302-15 A.D.	Custody des table	Wants clearing of vegetation or will tumble down			See Ravenshaw
The Golden Mosque at Gaur	Remains of a fine stone building 364 years old	Ditto	Preservation seems des table		None known	
Kutub Shah's Graveyard at Patna or Panduah in the Malda District	An enclosure containing many tombs and Kutub's dwelling house which has a coloured tiles	The place is held sacred still			Ditto	None known.
The Adnah Masjid and Tomb of Sultan at Patna or Hazrat Panduah Malda	Erected A.D. 1358-59, much decorated with tiles and carvings in stone is the finest and largest example of Bengali Pathan	Custody des table	Runned		See Ferguson	See Ferguson
Mausoleum of Jalal-ud-din Muhammad at Hazrat Panduah	A fine example of the Bengal Pathan	Ditto			None	None
Jam Masjid at Hadout 4 miles from Rajmahal in the Sonthal Patna District	A beautiful building built in A.D. 1392 by Nizam Sing Akbar's Rajput General	Ditto	In bad condition		None known	None known
CHITTAGONG DIVISION						
<i>Is the official list some 13 objects of interest are described</i>						
No building which appears of special interest						
PATNA DIVISION						
<i>In the official list some 60 objects of interest are described</i>						
Nalanda Monasteries at Burghaul in the Patna District	Buddhist ruins full of interest; many sculptures of great beauty	Excavations have been made	Runned	Impossible	None	None

Ruins of Rajgir in Behar sub-division, in the Patna District	Buddhist ruins of Rajagriha, the ancient capital of Magadha.	Custody desirable	Ruins	Ditto	Nones	See Cunningham,
Sculptures of all kinds (Brahminical and Buddhist) collected by Mr Broadley at Behar.	Some of these are most valuable, but out of place where they are, and should be in Calcutta			"	Photographed by Mr. Beglar.	"
Great Buddhist Temple at Buddha Gya, in the Gya District	This is a fine and most interesting brick building; masses of carved stones to be found around the ruins; date first century B C	Custody desirable	Has been completely restored at a cost of some Rs. 80,000, and is just completed (1883).	"	Has been photographed by Mr. Beglar, Executive Engineer.	See Cunningham, Ferguson and Rajendra Lalla Mitra.
Buddhist Temple and Caves in the Barabar Hills in Jahanabad sub-division, Gya District	The caves are carved in the granite rock, and vary in age from 200 to 250 B C. Among these, the celebrated "Khana Chopar," the "Sodama," and the "Lomas Rahu" caves		Good	"	"	See Ferguson and Cunningham.
Buddhist remains at Dharaut, north of the Barabar Hills, in the Gya District	Extensive mounds about the present village; also a small temple with a standing figure of Buddha	Custody desirable	Ruins	"	None known of	None known of.
Remains at Konch, in the Gya District.	Mounds and Buddhist figures scattered about; also a large temple with beautiful moulded bricks	Custody desirable	The temple suffers year by year from rain, and will soon be a mass of rubbish if nothing is done.	"	Ditto	Ditto.
Tomb of Husain Khan, father of Shih Shah	An octagonal stone building of considerable merit	Is in custody	Requires small repairs.	"	Has been photographed.	"
Shih Shah's Tomb at Sasaram, in the Shahabad District.	A fine old Pathan tomb, about 1550 A D. One of the finest specimens of Pathan art in Bengal	Is in custody	An estimate for repairs has been prepared and the works in progress under Mr. Beglar.	"	Has been photographed by Mr. Beglar, Executive Engineer.	See Ferguson.
Ruins and Buildings at Rohtas Fort, in the Shahabad District	Shih Shah captured this fortress in 1539 A D; Man Singh, Viceroy of Bengal, erected all the buildings now existing in A D. 1654.	Ditto	Ruins	Mr. Beglar has prepared a rough estimate for repairs	None known of	None known of

Bengal—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs.	Drawings or plans
PATNA DIVISION—continued						
Bhim Singh's Lal, an Edict Pillar of Asoka near Sarya, 15 miles south west of Muzaffarpur	The pillar is a monolith with a carved lion capital, height above ground about 30 feet, date about 250 B.C.	Since 1793 Englishmen have cut their names on the pillar, is in the courtyard of a Brahman's house	Good		None known of	See Ferguson, Cunningham, and Mitro.
Buddhist Mounds and Edict Pillars in the district of Champaran	There is a fine one on pillar at Lauriya Araraj, 15 miles from Bettiah	Custody desirable	Runs		Ditto	See Ferguson and Cunningham ham
ORISSA DIVISION						
<i>In the official list some 23 objects of interest are described</i>						
Temple at Chandieswar	A building with beautifully carved mouldings and sculptured panels				Photographed by Mr Beglar.	
Hindu Pillar at Chandieswar Jaipur, in the Cuttack District	A stone column about 22 feet high, supported originally by Garuda, which lies half a mile off	Custody desirable	Fair	The question of how far restoration is possible requires special investigation.	Has been photographed. See Ferguson	None known
Buddhist remains in the Alu Hills, Jaipur, Cuttack District	Have been imperfectly explored					
Temple of Jagannath at Puri, in the Puri District	Built 1193 A.D.	Used for worship, &c.	Fair		Has been photographed. See Ferguson.	See Ferguson and Babu Rajendra Lalla Mitra.
Great Temple at Bhuvaneswar, in the Puri District	Date about 617 A.D., a very elaborate Hindu temple	Used for worship	Fair	The question of how far restoration is possible or requires special investigation.	Has been photographed	See Babu Rajendra Lalla Mitra's book.
The Black Pagoda or Kanarak at Kanarak, in the Puri District	Date about 873 A.D. (there are various theories as to date); a very elaborately carved Hindu building	Custody seems desirable.	Fair		Ditto	See Babu Rajendra Lalla Mitra's Antiquaries in Orissa.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION

In the official list some 11 objects of interest are described.

Temples at Bgakar	Small square structures with sbras. The plinths and basements are very curiously treated with twisted pillars ending in small capitals with Hindu Deities			Photographed by Mr. Beglar
Brick and Terra Cotta Temples at Para, in the Mandhum District.	Some of the brick work is very good			
Fort and Palace of the Pachete Rajahs at Pachete, Mandhum	Ruins, temples towers, &c., of fine stone and terra-cotta work	Apparently none	Ruins	Mr Beglar has taken photographs
Jain Temples at Telcupy, Mandhum	Stone temples, with elaborate carvings		Run, the river Damuda is washing the buildings away	None
Jain Temples at Parsnathi, Hazaribagh District	A place of Jain Pilgrimage			None
				See Ferguson.

N B —The sacred Vulture of Vishnu.

N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs.	Drawings or plans
<i>In an official list of 1875, 157 objects of interest are mentioned</i>						
A Stone bearing one of Asoka's inscriptions at Hurr pur, near Kaly, Dehra Dun District	Is in a good state of preservation, but the inscription is somewhat worn by age		. .			
Large figure of Buddha and lions at Pandhath, Mampur District	Is an object of devotion, protected by a Hindu Temple		Said in 1863 to be in good preservation.			

*N. W. P. and Oudh—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.*

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Stone Elephant and Capital at Sankusa, Etah District.	The capital of one of Asoka's edict pillars, 250 B C.	"	"	"	"	"
A Temple at Makarban, two miles from Kabray, marches out of Banda on the road to Mahoba	Consists of three separate shrines arranged round a central one which has an approach or passage. It is of granite very deeply carved	"	"	"	"	"
Ruined City of Kananj, formerly the Hindu capital of Northern India.	The remains of interest are—the ruins of the old palace called Rang Mahal, the Hindu pillars of the Jami Masjid, the Hindu pillars of the Masjid of Mahdian Tabanjas; and Hindu statues in the village of Singh Bhawan; besides these there are numerous mounds covered with broken bricks, carvings, &c.	Custody most desirable.	"	"	"	See Cunningham's <i>Archæological Report</i> , vol. I.
Buddhist Tope at Sarnath, near Banarres	A large tope covered with stone sculptures of great beauty; date about 500 600 A D	Ditto	<i>An estimate for repairs has been sanctioned.</i>	"	Has been photographed.	See Cunningham and Ferguson.
Jami Masjid at Badaun	A fine specimen of Ghori Pathan building, A D 1232.	Custody desirable	Mr. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor, gave Rs 500 for repairs. Well preserving. Should be repaired	A return of 1875 states that the cloisters that stood to the right and left of the street, front of the mosque, have been pulled down to secure material for repairing the main parts of the building.	Worth photography.	None.
Iqbal at Badaun	This is a structure of some interest built by Shams uddin; 1209 A D.	Is in custody	"	"	Worth photography.	Illustrations of the brick work would be valuable.

Tomb of Chama Khan at Badaun	Highly decorated with brick work, dating from the time of the Sikander Lodis	In custody	" "	" "	Ditto	Illustrations would be valuable.
Raja's Palace at Sonagar, in Gurwal, said to date 1358 A D	Is built of stone, parts of which are elaborately carved		Requires cleaning and small repairs	" "	Ditto	Ditto
Converted Temple at Mahaban, dating from the 14th century, called the Chhatra Paha	A stone colonnade of sculptured pillars, roofed over by Aurangzeb to serve as a mosque	Now in custody of Hindus	Was repaired in 1876 by Government.	" "	Has been photographed	"
Sculptured figure of Buddha at Pandhuc, 3 miles north of Musstabad, Maunpun District	Seated on a throne with lions and elephants at the base and sides	Requires investigation.	"	" "	" "	"
Twin and other temples at Mahabohra, Hamirpur District	Fine massive buildings, 500 to 1100 A D	Repairs commenced	"	"	Several photographs taken	"
Jami Masjid at Jaunpur	1419 51 A D ; a grand and massive building of the Jaunpur Pathan type	Being restored Drawings have been made by Mr Heath	"	"	Ditto	See Fergusson
The Alala Masjid at Jaunpur	Very ornate and beautiful, the finest Jaunpur Pathan building		"	"	Ditto	"
Lal Dargaza Mosque, Jaunpur.	This is the smallest of the mosques in Jaunpur, is massive and in the mixed style		"	"	Ditto	See Fergusson.
Albar's Palace at Fatehpur-Sikri near Agra	A beautiful collection of buildings of a mixed Hindu and Muhammadan style	Under the Archaeological Division, N. W. P.	"	"	Ditto	See Fergusson and Buildings near Agra by Cole.
Hall in the Palace at Allahabad	Built in Akbar's time.	Now used as an arsenal	"	"	"	See Fergusson.
Fatehpur ki Masjid near the Taj	A building of the later Mogul style, in a tottering condition	"	Should be prevented from ruin.	"	"	"
Monolith at Bithi, Ghazipur District	A sandstone column of the Gupta period with inscriptions	Should be fenced in	"	"	Not photographed.	"

The removal of which was ordered from the interior has been ordered

*N.-W. P. and Oudh—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.*

Name of building or group of buildings	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
<i>Tomb of Feroz Khan, near Agra.</i>	Erected in Akbar's time; very handsome	<i>Has been cleared and thoroughly repaired</i>	...	...	Has been photographed.	...
<i>Hindu Temple at Bindraban, near Mithra.</i>	Erected in 1598-1615 A.D.; a remarkable building, being a mixture of Hindu and Muhammadan art	<i>Has been restored by Government, is in the custody of Native Priests, and its integrity should be secured or maintenance is inevitable.</i>	"	<i>Under the Archaeological Division, North-Western Provinces. Mr. Heath has prepared drawings.</i>	Ditto	See Fergusson and Cole.
<i>Tomb of Khwaja Ashraf Khan, near Sikandra, Agra.</i>	A good specimen of early seventeenth century Mogul architecture	...	Has been repaired by Mr. Heath.	<i>Under the Archaeological Division, North-Western Provinces. Mr. Heath has prepared drawings.</i>	Has been photographed.	...
<i>Tombs of Sadik Khan and Salabat Khan, near Sikandra, Agra</i>	Good specimen of the architecture of Shahjahan's time	Have been cleared of the inhabitants and repaired by Mr. Heath.	...	...	Have been photographed.	...
<i>Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra</i>	A very beautiful mausoleum	<i>Has been restored; the surrounding walls and gateways are in hand.</i>	"	...	" "	See Fergusson.
<i>Fort at Agra</i>	Contains fine buildings of Jahangir and Shah Jahan.	<i>Is almost completely renovated. The Somnath gates require attention.</i>	...	...	Has been photographed.	...
<i>Taj Mahal</i>	A beautiful marble tomb of Shah Jahan and his wife.	<i>Has been completely restored.</i>	....	...	Ditto	See Fergusson. Well drawn.
<i>Tomb of Humayun-Daulah at Agra.</i>	Built in the reign of Jahangir, A.D. 1605-35; a beautiful building of marble and mosaics.	All has been restored except the fresco paintings.	....	...	Ditto	...
<i>Tomb of Shah Abdul Ruzak at Junjhana, Nurafarnagar District.</i>	Is a handsome structure, built of stone and brick, and has a coloured tile dome.	...	Said in 1868 to be kept in repair by the heirs of Shah Abdul Ruzak.	....	.....	...

Masjid in the old City of Koel Aligarh District	This mosque was built 140 years ago, near it once stood an ancient mosque erected in 1253 A.D., which after the Mutiny was pulled down for municipal improvements		Under repairs by the Muhammadan community, but not well done				
Mosque of Nuhbi Sahib in the market place, Muttra	Built by Ghulam Nuhbi, Governor of Muttra, 1660 A.D., a central building with four handsome minarets with coloured tile work	Worthy of custody and preservation					
Sculptures, mostly Buddhist, in the Museum at Muttra.	These valuable sculptures should be more accessible for inspection		Should be removed to the Provincial Museum				
Temple of Hardeo at Govindpur	A carved building of red sandstone built 320 years ago by Raja Bhugwan Dass of Multan	Worthy of custody	Was partly destroyed by Aurangzeb and repaired by the Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur				
Zamindar's House in Labhwa near Shekhabad, Mainpuri District	Built some 70 years ago, said to be a very remarkable specimen of modern domestic native art		Used to be repaired by Government before the Mutiny				
Jami Masjid in Pilibhit, Bareilly District	A handsome building said to be well worth preserving		Kept in repair by the Maharaja of Benares	Has been photographed.			
The Somers temple at Ramnagar, in the Benares District	A handsome temple begun about 100 years ago completed by the present Raja of Benares, is covered with handsome bas-reliefs		Much ruined and decayed			See Cunningham See Prinsep's <i>Views in Benares</i> See Prinsep's <i>Views</i> , and Fergusson	
Chankar Raza at Agra	Of Aurangzeb's time, a mausoleum covered with blue enamel	Custody desirable					
Temple of Vishveshwar at Benares	About 150 years old	In use by the Brahmans					
Ghousa Ghat, Benares	A modern stone building	In use					
Khusrud Bagh at Allahabad	A garden with the tombs of Khusrubas mother and sister (Jahangir's period)	In use as a public garden	Has been partly repaired by the Allahabad Municipality	Has been photographed			

*N.-W. P. and Oudh—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd.*

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
Hindu carved stones of the Gupta period in the Fort of Gorkha 20 miles south west of Allahabad.	The square pillars forming Toran gateway should be obtained from the Raja of Bara for deposit in a Museum					See Vol. X, Archaeological Reports
Capital of the Indo-Scythian period formerly at Muttra	Was removed by Dr. Dhaulaji to Bombay, and is now in possession of his heir. Should be recovered for the North Western Provinces Museum					
Asoka Column at Hathua near Zamanah, Ghazipur District	Has a capital and is 26 feet high. The figures which surmounted the pillar are on the ground			The figures should be replaced on the top	Not photographed	
Remains of a Hindu temple at Didarnagar, Ghazipur District	A number of carved stones and sculptures might be removed to a Museum				Not photographed	
Ruins of an ancient City at Eteloa near Paila in Kheri District, Oudh.	This is worth exploration, some pottery, terra-cotta, and sculptures have been found					
Fragment of a Hindu temple at Nawal near the Ganges, Cawnpore District	General Cunningham found numerous terra-cottas here in mounds		Any existing fragments should be removed to a Museum			See Vol. XI, Archaeological Reports
Bhargaoon, 20 miles south of Cawnpore, Pargana Sarhi, Salempur	The one large temple dates 7th or 8th Century, A.D., and is covered with panels of terra-cotta representing Brahminical subjects		Well worth preservation. General Cunningham removed some pieces of terra-cotta		Has been photographed by Mr. Beglar.	See Vol. XI, Archaeological Reports.
	Brick arches are used inside					

Punjab. Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Punjab.

Name of building or group of buildings	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
DELHI DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list some 91 buildings are described.</i>						
<i>Ruins at the Kutub, near Delhi</i>	Historically of the highest interest, being the most important mark of the Muhammadan conquest of India, is situated about 11 miles from Delhi	It is not known whether the custody of all buildings is of a systematic character.	<i>The Kutub Minar is fairly preserved; other buildings require attention; all buildings should be made secure and destructive vegetation kept down.</i>	Repairs about to be undertaken.	Photographed by Bourne and Shepherd and others. Also see <i>Architecture of Ancient Delhi</i> by H. H. Cole, published by Arundel Society.	See Ferguson and Cunningham.
<i>Tomb of Maulvi Jamal Khamathi, near Delhi, to the south-east of the Mehtab House at the Kutub</i>	Decorated in a beautiful and singular way with coloured encaustic tiles; date 1535 A D.	Custody desirable.	<i>The ground has been purchased and the tomb and mosque repaired.</i>	.....	No photographs known to exist.	<i>Drawing made in my office.—H. H. C.</i>
<i>Ruined Tombs and buildings around Delhi.</i>	Chiefly Pathan and Mogul	Ditto	<i>Very variable; preservation in many cases most desirable.</i>	.....	Some photographs by Bourne and Shepherd.	Many noticed in Ferguson; also see Cunningham, Vol. IV. <i>Many drawings in my office.—H. C.</i>
<i>Kila-Kona Mosque in Parana Aila, Delhi.</i>	One of the finest buildings of Shur Shah's time	.....	Will be repaired; estimate sanctioned.	.....	Has been photographed.	<i>Drawings in my office.</i>
<i>Humayun's Tomb, near Delhi</i>	Early specimen of Mogul architecture, 1554 A D., in marble and sandstone.	Systematic custody desirable.	<i>Ground has been rescued from cultivators.</i>	.....	Photographed by Bourne and Shepherd.	<i>Drawings in my office.—H. H. C.</i>
<i>Chausath Khamba, a tomb 3 miles from Delhi; date 1600 A D</i>	A Muhammadan tomb decorated with beautiful cut-marble screen-work.	Ditto	In fair order, but some screens mutilated.	Probably desirable.	Ditto.	See Cunningham, Vol. IV. Details of tracery would be valuable.

Punjab—contd
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
DELHI DISTRICT—continued						
<i>Jami Masjid in Delhi, dated 1592-93 A.D.</i>	A beautiful Mogul mosque still in use	In custody of the Mughammadan priest	<i>Slight repairs made</i>		Photographed by Bourne and Shepherd	Illustrated by Ferguson and Archibute
Akshay Pillar on the ridge of the civil station, Delhi.	A Buddhist Lat about 300 B.C.	Systematic custody desirable	Recently set up (1875)	Unnecessary	None known	None known
Zinat al Masjid	A mosque with tombs dated A.D. 70				Ditto	Ditto
<i>Fathpur Masjid</i>	<i>Monument at end of the Chaudhary Chauri; A.D. 1600.</i>	<i>In use</i>	<i>Repairs and improvements commenced</i>			
<i>Palace in the Fort at Delhi, dated about 1535 A.D.</i>	Built by Shah Jahan. The Deewan Khana is richly ornamented with mosaic on the minaret and a painted ceiling. Other buildings such as the Moti Masjid and the Khana-i-Kutub are highly ornamental and full of artistic detail.	In charge of the Military Works Department. Buildings requiring repairs are made over to the Ancient Monument Sub-division.	<i>Repairs have begun and will be the roughly carried out</i>		Bourne and Shepherd have photographs.	Plans said to be in the Military Department. See also Ferguson's <i>Drawings in my office—H.C.</i>
Jama Temple in Delhi	Built in the beginning of the present or end of the last century singular for its beauty and ornament	In use			Ditto	Details of the structure would be interesting. See Ferguson
GURGAON DISTRICT						
<i>In the official list some buildings are described</i>						
Lal and Kala Domes, near the hills at Sohna about 1 mile from the Town of Gurgaon	Built in the 16th century as the red and black domes; they are decorated with sculptures and are reputed to have been built by Khanzadas date unknown	Custody desirable	Dilapidated inform at on wanted		None	None
Kutub Khan on the boundary of the Town of Gurgaon	A domed building of chunam and stone built by Kutub Khan Khanzada Mansabdar of the Emperor about 400 years ago	The inhabitants of Sohna use it as a cattle-shed	Dilapidated and should not be allowed to decay further		None	None

Alward Mosque 3 miles from the Tahsil Gurgaon	A mosque and tomb in chunam and red stone; the tomb has a handsome trellis screen built by Nawab Alward Khan about 150 years ago	Not used	Dilapidated; the tomb deserves recognition from decay	None
Sohna Mosque near which are two lot and cold springs	The old building is said to be a thousand years; the mosque dates from Shah Alam	Used by inhabitants; mode of custody unknown	Good	None
Farukhnagar Mosque in the Town of Farukhnagar	Built by the Nawab of the place in the reign of Muhammad Shah 1553-54 A.D. decorated with carvings	Used for worship	Good	None
Hindu Temple at Sit Sai, 18 miles from Tahsil Palwal	A building of chunam and stone with coloured frescoes about 224 years old	Ditto	Fair	None
Modern Tank and Chuttri at Chuhwala	The chuttri is of chunam and stone and is decorated with sculpture	The tank used for bathing; no information about custody	Good	None
Mosque at Malab	A building of chunam and stone with coloured decorations; built 200 years ago	Used for worship; no information as to custody	Good	None
Muhammadian Shrine in memory of Allah Yar Khan of Farapur	A monument 40 feet square of stone and chunam with ornamental carvings; built 275 years ago	A fakir lives in the shrine; no other custody known	Fair	None
Jam Masjid in the Town of Farapur	A modern building of the coloured deco at on	Used for worship	Fair	None

KARNAL DISTRICT

In the official list some 55 buildings are described

Tomb near Karnal on the Trunk Road called Durgah Kalandar Sahib	A masonry enclosure with a mosque and fountain; the tomb itself is of marble with sculptured deco at on. It was built by Ghayasuddin Emperor of Delhi in memory of a fakir (325 A.D.)	Sacred place of Muhammadans; no information as to custody	Good	None
Muhammadian Tombs in the city of Panipat	Decorated with marble sculptures; date 1325 A.D.	Sacred Muhammadan place; no information as to custody	Good	None

Punjab—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawing or plans
KARNAL DISTRICT—continued						
Kabul Bagh, 1 mile from Panipat	Formerly a mosque and garden built by the Emperor Baber to commemorate the victory over Ibrahim Lodi, A.D. 1537	Not known	The garden has disappeared, the mosque requires repairs	.	None	None.
Mosque of Shahb Tyti, in and the city of Nanchal	A masonry building of the time of Akbar, the cupola is covered with enamel	Not known	Requires repair	.	None	None
HISSAR DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list some 30 buildings are described</i>						
Jami Masjid, in the Town of Hissar	A brick building 350 years old, decorated with coloured tiles	Used for worship, no custody	Fair	.	None	None.
Mosque near Hissar in the sarai close to the Delhi Gate	A brick building 345 years old, decorated with coloured tiles	Ditto	Fair	.	None	None
Tomb near Hissar	An old domed brick building with coloured tile decoration, said to be 500 years old	Occupied as a residence by the Deputy Commissioner	Said to be much neglected	.	None	None
Bara Darwaza, one of the gates of Hissar	A brick gate, decorated with coloured tiles	No information as to custody	Fair	.	None	None.
Domed Shrine at Tobana	A brick building, decorated with tiles of various colours, built 500 years ago by Assud Khan, Pathan.	Not occupied, no information as to custody.	Fair	.	None	None
Mosque in Tobana	A brick building, erected 250 years ago by Mir Fazl, it is decorated with red, blue, and yellow tiles	Used for worship, no information as to custody	Fair	.	None	None.
ROHTAK DISTRICT						
<i>In the official list some 28 buildings are described</i>						
Seven tombs at Jhajjar	These are of stone, Muhammadan in style, and one building has coloured decoration (tiles?), about 250 years old.	Not known	Good	.	None	None

Alamgiri Mosque at Dadi	A stone building erected by Aurangzeb about 200 years ago	Used for worship; custody not known	Needs repairs	..	None	None.
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SIRSA DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list some 4 buildings are described</i>						
Hindu Temple outside the town of Hissar.	A plastered brick building with coloured ornament; about 500 years old by repute	Used by Hindus; custody not known	Fair	..	None	None.

UMBALLA DIVISION						
<i>In the official list some 10 buildings are described</i>						
Muhammadian Tomb, 12 miles west of Shahabad Thana	A masonry building about 1710 A D is the tomb of Shah Bihle and of an architectural character	Used by Muhammeadees for worship; mode of custody unknown	Very good	..	By Lieut. Payler, Assistant Commissioner, Umballa.	None.
Jami Masjid at Thanesar	A solid masonry building, 1400 A D	Not in use; no custody known of	In ruins.	..	Ditto	None.
Gateway of the Old Fort of Thanesar	Solid masonry building, a good specimen of Muhammadian architecture; 1400 A D	Partly inhabited	In ruins; part of the remains are tolerably perfect.	..	Ditto	None.
Mosque at Sadowna, 25 miles north-east of Umballa.	Solid masonry; date 1400 A D	Not in use	In ruins.	..	Ditto	None.
Old Muhammadian House at Bera, 3 miles from Jagadri	A curious masonry house with coloured decorations made; built by Shah Jahan 1630 A D	No custody	In ruins	..	Ditto	None.

SIMLA DISTRICT						
<i>In the official list some 3 buildings are described.</i>						
Dhara Mandar at Pinjor, a Temple standing in water	Very ancient; built of blue stone	Not known	In order	Impossible	None	None.

SILLI STATION						
<i>No official list.</i>						
Hill Temples	Many very picturesque and curious wooden deoties or Hindu temples worthy of photography, description and preservation			..	..	..

Punjab—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
LUDHIANA DISTRICT						
<i>In the official list some 45 buildings are described</i>						
Mosque and Tomb at Ludhiana Khana	A plastered brick building with inter or coloured decoration supposed to have been built in the time of Alamgir by Shakh Muhammad Sharif afterwards buried there	Used for worship, no information as to custody	Good	Unnecessary	None	None
Makham Shah Dargah, a Tomb a mile to the west of the Town of Ichharah	A plastered brick building said to have been erected in the time of Akbar	None known of a grant of Jagir has been made over by Government for its maintenance	Runs	-	None	None
JULLUNDUR DISTRICT						
<i>In the official list some 24 buildings are described</i>						
Masjid, Shakh Dargah, a Tomb and Mosque in Basti Shakh	A brick building built by Shakh Darwazh who came from Kabul in 1036 A.D. a Pathan structure	Used as a mosque but no information as to custody	In tolerable order but if not repaired regularly will soon give way	-	None	None
Serai or Travellers' Rest house at Narmahal	A brick building celebrated for its beautiful carved gate. Nur Jahan wife of Jahangir built this serai in 1038 A.D.	The Principal Gateway has been repaired by Mr Harrington. Executive Engineer	Photographs and drawings prepared in my Office—H.H.C. 87-82	-	None	None
Garden and two Tombs at Hadrawalah close to Nandedar	Brick buildings decorated with carvings and paintings; one of Muhammad Ali A.D. 1612 the other of Hayat Jamal A.D. 1657.	Repairs in progress under Mr Harrington	None	-	None	None
Dargah Serai, 8 miles from Nandedar	A building of Shah Jahan's time. The gates covered with beautiful tile work.	Estimated as been prepared by Mr Harrington Executive Engineer, for repairs.	Under preparation	-	None	Under preparation

KANGRA DISTRICT.

In the official list some 160 buildings are described.

Temple at Talika Bhairav Jowala Mukhi	A very famous temple, to which numbers of pilgrims resort.	Not stated	•	•	•	•	•	None	•	•	None.
Nandkaur Temple in the village of Jadranghal, Falka, Kangra	Very old and famous shrine	Ditto	•	•	•	•	•	None	•	•	None.
Kanji Mahadeo Temple in the village of Kanara, 7 miles from Dharmsala	Temple dedicated to Shibi; in the centre of a thick wood.	Ditto	•	•	•	•	•	None	•	•	None.
Fort Kangra	An old and famous fort	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hindu Temples and Tanks in Kangra.	Famous for bathing and worship	Not stated	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	None.
Temple at Ba Jonth	Very ancient building	Ditto	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	None.
Banikhandi Shakur	Temple in the village of Phatran; very fine idol.	Ditto	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	None.
Hortumba Daba	Temple in the village of Gindri; very ancient	Ditto	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	None.
Rugeothi	Temple in the village of Many Karan; a very famous temple.	Ditto	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	None.
Targag Narain	Temple in the village of Dear; very ancient	Ditto	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	None.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

In the official list some 19 buildings are described.

Sikh Temple and sacred Tank called Barber Sahib in the Town of Amritsar.	A modern building (1762 A.D.) of marble with a copper gilt dome, sometimes called the Golden Temple; its walls are adorned with initial devices of figures and flowers	Used by the Sikh priests.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Plans and detailed drawings are being prepared in my office.—H. H. C., 8-7-82.
Sikh Temple called Atal Dhanga at Amritsar.	A plastered brick building, with colored decorations and the upper story covered with copper gilt sheets; date 1666 A.D.	In religious use	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Several photographs have been taken views. Ditto.

Punjab—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings &c—contd

Name of building or group of Buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or Plans
AMRITSAR DISTRICT—contd. <i>see</i>						
Garden and Tomb called Baba Dita in Amritsar	A brick and white stone building with coloured decorations and gilt roofs; a lofty tower is built over the tomb	Religious institution	—	Left in repair by the S. B. S.	Has been photographed.	Plans and drawings are being prepared by the S. B. S.
Hindu Temple beyond the Lolga Gate at Amritsar date 1750	A brick building situated on the Durgiana Tank has coloured decorations.	Used by travellers	—	—	None	None
Old Imperial Serai built on the Delhi and Lahore road by the Emperor Jahangir	Three brick buildings having coloured decorations and encased in tiles converted into villages.	Appear worthy of its ruins	—	D. S.	None	None
LAHORE DISTRICT						
<i>In the official list some of the buildings are described</i>						
Chaudhury or Gateway in the Lahore city; the station road	This is a gateway leading to a garden which has been destroyed. The gate was built by Zeban Nisan daughter of Alamgir in 1641. It is of brick decorated with encaustic tiles.	Repairs have been executed	—	—	—	Plans and drawings are being prepared by the S. B. S.
Tomb of Ranjit Singh outside the Roshnai Gateway Lahore	A brick and marble building (1841) with paintings and sculptures. Government bears the expenses incurred in repairs.	In custody	—	—	Has been photographed.	None
Masjid Wazir Khan near the Kotla in Lahore	A handsome brick building with coloured tiles built in the reign of Shah Jahan.	Used by Mahomedans; repairs urgent	Bad	Great damage done by the rains; the masonry is in a state of ruin.	Ditto	Drawings are being prepared by the S. B. S.
Badshah Masjid near the Fort Lahore	A handsome mosque built by Alamgir; is partly painted and sculptured.	Used by Mahomedans	—	Ditto	Ditto	None

<i>Fort at Lahore</i>	Commenced by Mahmud of Ghazni, finished by Shah Jahan in 1562, has some handsome buildings, and should be kept in a constant state of repair.	In Government custody.	<i>Repairs about to commence.</i>	.....	Ditto.	<i>Plans and drawings in my office.—H. H. C., 8-7-82.</i>
<i>Tomb of Jahangir at Shahdara, 3 miles from Lahore.</i>	A marble and granite building, with sculptures and paintings, built by Shah Jahan, 1628.	" "	<i>Repairs have commenced.</i>	.....	Ditto.	<i>Detailed drawings in my office.—H. H. C., 8-7-82.</i>
<i>Shahjahan Gardens, 6 miles from Lahore.</i>	Built by Shah Jahan in imitation of the great gardens in Kashmir, is kept up by Government.	In charge of the Municipality.	<i>Repairs about to commence.</i>	.....	Ditto.	<i>Ditto.</i>
<i>Tomb of Miran Mir, in the native village</i>	Built by Dura Shah in the reign of Alamgir; sculptured and highly painted.	Custody seems desirable.	.....	Information required.	None	None.
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list some 15 buildings are described.</i>						
<i>Miran Minar, 3 miles west of Shekhupura, Tahsil Hafizabad</i>	A tank, summer-house and tower built in 1650 A D by the eldest son of Jahangir, the tank is very large, and the Baradari of good architecture	Custody seems desirable	.....	No information required.	Has been photographed by Major Mercer	None.
RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list some 8 buildings, &c., are described.</i>						
<i>Mamkyala Tope</i>	A Buddhist Tope which has been fully described by Cunningham	worthy of custody	In disrepair	<i>Should be repaired.</i>	Has been photographed.	See Cunningham.
<i>Old Mound at Shah-kuderi</i>	Old Buddhist remains described by Cunningham	Is worthy of custody	In ruins	Ditto.	None	Ditto.
HAZARA DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list some 6 objects of interest are described</i>						
<i>Small domed Cos Minar at Bat, 1½ miles from Mangal.</i>	Supposed to have been erected by the Emperor Jahangir on the Imperial road to Kashmir; he halted at Mangal.	Apparently none	Falling into ruins	.....	None known of	Not known of.

Punjab—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings	General character.	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
MULTAN DISTRICT						
<i>In the official list some 13 objects of interest are described.</i>						
Shrine of Muhammad Yusuf, called Shah Gauder, in Multan, near the Bohar Gate	A brick building covered with coloured encaustic tiles, 650 years old	A place of pilgrimage, age, custody desirable			Has been photographed	None known of
Hindu Temple called Narasingpur in Multan in the old Fort	A brick building with paintings	Custody desirable			Ditto	None.
Shrine called Hazrat Shaikh Musa Park in Multan	A brick building of Aurangzeb's time decorated with paintings	Ditto			None	None
A Domed Octagonal Monument, called Rukan ud din Ahm, in the old Fort, Multan	A brick building of Tughlak, about 500 years old, decorated with paintings	A place of pilgrimage, custody desirable			Has been photographed	None
Shrine called Shah Shams Tabrez, about half a mile outside the north east corner of Multan	A brick masonry building with paintings and bright encaustic tiles, 192 years old. Shams Tabrez was flayed alive on this spot as a martyr	A place of Muhammadan pilgrimage, custody desirable			Ditto	None
Temple, Shrine and Tank of Suraj Kund, 4 miles to the south of Multan	Of masonry with paintings and encaustic tile-work	A fair held twice a year, largely attended by Hindus, custody desirable			None	None.
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list some 4 buildings are described</i>						
Tomb of Bawa Pand at Pakpattan, 27 miles from Montgomery	A brick building with inland marble floor, about 630 years old, a renowned shrine	Visited by pilgrims, mode of custody unknown		Unnecessary	None	None

JHANG DISTRICT

In the official returns these are the only two buildings described

Mosque at Ch not half a mile from Tahsi Chiniot, on the Grand Trunk Road	Built of red and grey stone the floor paved with mosaic of black and white marble, the tomb of white marble; there are paintings on the walls; date about 220 years old	Held in reverence by Hindus and Mahomedans; a school is held in the building.	Fair	•	•	None	•	None.
Tomb of Harat Shah, half a mile from Tahsil Chiniot	A white and black marble building; the outer walls are painted, the interior is decorated with gilding; the tomb of a Fakir, Harat Shah Burhan, built in Shah Jahan's time	A fair held yearly; custody desirable	Fair	•	•	None	•	None.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

In the official list these are the only two buildings described

Tomb of Nawab Tahar Khan at Sitpur, on the Chenab 60 miles from Muzaffargarh	A brick building with encaustic tiles in green, black, yellow and blue, built in 1670 A D by Nawab Sultan Muhammad	Not in use; custody desirable	In good preservation; was repaired by the civil authorities in 1867	•	•	Has been photographed	•	None.
Tomb of Abdul Wahab at Daraz Din Panah, 45 miles north west of Muzaffargarh	A brick building with coloured decorations; about 285 years old	Used for worship, custody desirable	A rent free holding of 48 bighas is attached to the shrine; the income is said to amount to Rs 2,000 but is represented as being insufficient to feed the pilgrims, has lately been repaired by the priests	•	•	Ditto	•	None.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

In the official list some 4 buildings, &c., are described
Nothing very important

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT

In the official list some 9 buildings are noticed.

Fort at Umarkot near Khympur	Built of masonry, supposed to be very ancient; Hindu or Buddhist	•	In ruins	•	•	None	•	None.
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Punjab—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
BANNU DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list 3 objects of interest are noticed</i>						
Mound at Rokri Tahsil, Mianwali.	Debris of walls in the mound were laid bare by the Indus in 1868, and several figures of Græco-Bactrian sculpture were excavated and sent to the Lahore Museum	Custody seems desirable	None	"	None	None.
Mound at Akra	The remains of a Græco-Bactrian city		Wants investigation	"	"	"
JHELUM DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list some 34 buildings, &c, are described.</i>						
Temple at Malloṭ, 16 miles north-west of Pind Dadan Khan	A stone building of a type similar to Kashmiran temples. An investigation on would be valuable.	Custody seems desirable	Runs	"	Said to have been photographed.	None.
Fort at Rhotas, 11 miles north-west of Jhelum	An old Muhammadan fort with a fine gateway	Certain parts used as a cattle-shed, over the gateway is a travellers' room	Mostly ruined	"	None	None.
GUZERAT DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list some 14 buildings, &c., are described</i>						
Mung, 11 miles north west of Guzerat, on the banks of the Jhelum	A very old place, prolific in Indo-Greek coins	None	None	"	None	None.
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.						
<i>In the official list some 11 buildings, &c, are described.</i>						
Mosque at Bhera	A plastered brick building covered with coloured decorations, 300 years old.	Used by Muhammadans	Good, hastily been restored	"	None	None.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT

In the official list son e 13 objects of interest are mentioned

Fortress at Ranwat, on the hill about the village of Nawat, 9 miles north of the Swabi police station	General Cunningham identified the fort contents a large number of Buddhist statues and sculpture				See Report on Eusofza Appendix x1
Shahbas Garhi near Mardan	One of Asoka's edicts, 250 B.C. General Cunningham identified the locality as the city of Sadatna				None known of
Remains of Buddhist city of Takht Bani, 8 miles to the north-west of Mardan	Stone ruins of bas-reliefs and sculptures 50 B.C. to 150 A.D.	Many sculptures removed to Lahore Museum	Many sculptures excavated and some taken to the Crystal Palace and destroyed in the fire there	Many sculptures have been photographed	See Cunningham and Ferguson
Remains of Buddhist city of Jamal Garhi, 7 miles to the north of Mardan	Stone bas-reliefs and sculptures			Sculptures have been photographed	Ditto
Buddhist Temple and Monastery 1 mile from the village of Fakha in Eusofza and 3 miles from the Swat frontier	Stone ruins with bas-reliefs and sculptures	About 500 sculptures were excavated the cold season of 1882-83		None	See Cunningham
Buddhist remains at Sanghao	Stone monasteries with sculptures			Sculptures have been photographed	See Report on Eusofza, Appendix x1
Shahd	Garden and Duran Khas of Akbar's time				

Repairs are impracticable but the sculptures that exist should be cared for and removed

PATIALA STATE

SIND STATE

In the official list son e 12 objects are described

Custody seems desirable Said to be good

Temple of Srinjyoti Dev at Sind near the Western Jumbana Canal

None

None

Punjab.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
NABHA STATE						
<i>In the official return only one building noticed.</i>						
MALER KOTLA STATE.						
Mosque of Shah Fari at Maler	About 200 years old	Custody desirable	Good	.....	None	None.
Tomb of Shakh Sadr Khan at Maler	About 500 years old	Ditto	Good	.....	None	None.
KALSIA STATE.						
Nothing of importance.						
BAHAWULPUR STATE.						
<i>In the official list some 64 buildings are described.</i>						
Pattan Munara, an old tower 7 miles north of Naushahra	A curiously-built tower on what were the banks of the Indus; the remains of an old town lie around	Custody probably desirable	Runous condition	.....	None	None.
Fort at Mow Mohank, 6 miles west of Naushahra.	Mow fort is one of six built by Sai Sahani II. about 600 A D; was taken by Shah Hassan Arghan in 1525 A D	A village is built on the top to be out of the way of floods	Fair	.....	None	None.
CHAMBA STATE.						
<i>In the official list some 8 buildings are described.</i>						
Hindu Temples at Chamba on the Ravi.	Stone buildings with sculptured decorations	Used by Hindus	Good	.....	Photographed	Mentioned by Vigne. No drawings.
Temple at Mirgola in Odapur, 3 miles from Trilonath	Highly ornamented with carvings in wood.	Ditto	Good	...	Worthy of photography	Worthy of drawing in detail.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in Kashmir.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans.
<i>In the official lists some 35 objects of interest are described.</i>						
Garden at Manus Bal, 10 miles north of Srinagar	Laid out in Akbar's time, 300 years ago, the stone buildings are ruined	Custody desirable .	...	...	Photographed	None
Temples at Pattan, 15 miles north-west of Srinagar	Date from 883 to 901 A.D., hand some stone buildings with sculptured columns, &c (see <i>Ancient Buildings in Kashmir</i> H H Cole, 1869).	Ditto .	Runs, preservation very desirable	...	Ditto .	None.
Temple at Dhanjar, west of Haramulla, and 1½ miles beyond Naushahra	An interesting Hindu temple and enclosure of stone	Occupied by a fakir, no regular custody to prevent damage	In fair order, should be preserved	...	Ditto .	None.
Hindu Temple on the Takht-i-Suleiman Hill, called Jyeshthwara	A solid stone building, with thick walls and pyramidal roof, date about 220 B C	Used for Hindu worship, custody desirable	Ditto .	...	Ditto .	Drawn. See <i>Ancient Buildings in Kashmir</i> ; 1869—Cole.
Garden and Baradari called Chashmah Shahi, on the Dal Lake, near Srinagar	The tank is of stone and the Baradari of wood and brick, built by Akbar	Custody desirable .	Ditto	...	Ditto .	None.
Garden and Baradari at Shah-limar Dagh on the Dal Lake, east of Srinagar	Built by Shah Jahan, in brick and stone	Ditto .	Fair order .	.. "	Ditto .	None
Garden called Nishat Dagh on the Dal, east of Srinagar,	Built by the father-in law of Shah Jahan, a beautiful garden, Baradari and fountain	Ditto	Fair order; should be systematically preserved	"	Ditto .	None
Temple at Pandrethan, 3 miles south-east of Srinagar	Beautiful Hindu temple in stone; about 913 A D, stands in water	Ditto .	Ruined, should be cleared of jungle and preserved	It would be possible to restore this	Ditto .	See plans in Cole's <i>Ancient Buildings in Kashmir</i> .
Mosque of Shah Hamadan in Srinagar	An interesting wooden building .	In use by Muhammadans	Fair . . .	.	Ditto .	None; plans are wanted

Kashmir—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings	General character,	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
Jami Masjid in Sonagar	A large building with wooden pillars carved	Custody desirable	Dilapidated	....	Photographed.	None; details would be valuable.
Hindu Temple at Pampur	An interesting stone building	Ditto	Ruined		Not photographed.	None.
Avantipura Temples, 15 miles south-east of Srinagar, date 875 to 904 A D	Old cloisters and temples partly buried, the stone carvings are good, a most interesting ruin; after Martand the most important in Kashmir	Custody wanted	Ruin; should be well looked after.	Impossible	Photographed.	See Cunningham and Ferguson See Cole's <i>Ancient Buildings in Kashmir</i> .
Temple at Martand, 3 miles east of Islamabad	The finest example of the old Kashmiri style of architecture, but in great ruin	Custody much required	} Require attention	..	Photographed often	See Cunningham, Ferguson, Cole, & View.
Vernag Garden and Sprung	Built by Jahangir, as a most curious place, full of sacred fish	The Hindus take care of the place; but it wants some systematic custody to preserve it.		.	Photographed.	None.
Hindu Temples at Wangat, about 25 miles from Srinagar	Old buildings of stone, dating from the commencement of the present century; are much out of the way	Custody desirable	No preservation, but should be kept clear of jungle and preserved by an enclosure.	.	Ditto.	See Cunningham and Cole.

Rajputana Agency.

Some Principal Ancient and Native Architectural Buildings in the limits of the Rajputana Agency.

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
Chattriya Cave at Dhummar, Kotah Agency	About 500-600 A D; a rock-cut temple	Custody desirable	"	..	"	See Cunningham.

Chadaya Caves at Khiv Koh Agency	Probably the most modern group of Buddhist caves in India	Ditto			See Ferguson and Todd drawings wanted
Temple at Chodravati near Jalra Lahan Jhalawar Koh Agency	680 A.D. has a beautiful carved roof	Ditto			See Ferguson and Todd drawings wanted
Temple at Baroli Koh Agency	Erected before 750 A.D. is situated far from the falls of the river Chindal; is now a deserted temple	Ditto	The ornamental masonry well worthy of preservation	Photographed by Mr. Beglar	
Temple at Baroli Koh Agency	An open platform building with a Jain roof	Kotah Durbar			
Ancient Temples at Ramgarh in the Kotah Agency	Several buildings of ancient date principally in ruins; one is in fair condition				
Ancient Town and Temples at Kishen Dhas in the Kotah Agency	One of the Temples called Kakra Debra is well worth restoration	Ditto	Durbar long to contribute funds for preservation	Has been photographed	
Ancient Palace at Ranpur in the Kotah Agency	Pavilion on the banks of a lake	Ditto			
Consorts of the Chiefs of Marwar at Mandor	The buildings are neglected	Jodhpur Durbar	The Durbar will repair	Photographed by Mr. Beglar	
Temple at Mahana Rajputana	A beautiful building with a fine shrine and sculpture. There is also an old palace near the temple				
Dyoli Rajputana	One three shrine temple, a shrine over each shrine. The shrine carrying of masonry. One smaller temple with a shrine over the porches				Mr. Beglar has photographed these
The Raj Samand Lake about 25 miles north of Udaipur city in Meywar 3 miles by 14 miles	Constructed by Maharana Jal Singh, end of seventeenth century. It is 9 miles long by 5 miles and has a beautiful marble dam	Meywar Durbar	The Durbar will undertake repairs		

Rajputana Agency—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans.
The Uda Sagar lake 5 miles east of Udaipur, 2½ miles by 1½ miles in Meywar	Has a massive dam	Meywar Durbar				
The Nandol lake about 70 miles north-east of Udaipur in Meywar	A column of Victory is said to have stood in an island on the lake	Ditto				
Jaharpur Fort between Bundi and Meywar, in Meywar	Has some interesting buildings	Ditto				
Kumalgarh Fort, in Meywar	Erected by the Rana Khumbha has temples in it of interest	Ditto				
Jain Temples in the Sadri Pass, in Meywar	Fine buildings					See Ferguson
Narda Temples near Udaipur, Meywar	Very elaborate Jain style	Meywar Durbar	Well worthy of repair		I have photographs	
<i>Jaina Tower of Sri Allat at Clitor in Meywar</i>	About 80 feet high, and adorned with sculptures from summit to base, date about 896 A.D.	Ditto	Ruins, and being damaged by vegetation		Has been photographed	This has been surveyed for repairs.
<i>Jaina Temples on Mount Abu, Sirohi Durbar</i>	Two temples have beautiful marble carvings and details, date 1032 to 1247 A.D.	In use			Have been photographed	See Ferguson Drawings wanted, will be surveyed
Remains of Jaina Temples at Chandravati a few miles south of Mount Abu	About 1032 to 1250 A.D., destroyed by Muhammadans in the middle of the 14th century	Has been used as a quarry				See Tod's Western India
<i>Mosque at Ajmer called the Arhat-din ka-Jampra</i>	An elaborate piece of stone sculpture originally the building was a Hindu or Jain Temple, converted 1211, 36 A.D.	In custody		Has been partially restored by the Executive Engineer, Mayo College, Ajmer	Has been photographed	
<i>Dast Bagh, Ajmer</i>	Built by Jahangir	Reparation in progress			I have photographs	Survey has been made

Temples on the shore of the Lake at Poshkur	Numberless temples and buildings on the shore of the lake erected by Mann Singh of Jaipur for his Mother <i>Mati of Dhauraj</i> the King of Marwar and Holkar's famous queen Alauddin Bai; a beautiful collection of Rajputana architectural styles	Custody of the relic	Requires repairs	Photographs would be valuable	See Rousset pages 215 and 217. Worthy of drawing
<i>Tower of Victory is the Fort at Chittore, 120 feet high in Alwar</i>	Erected by Khumbho Rana to commemorate his victory over Mahmud of Malwa in 1439 A.D.	Worthy of custody	Worthy of preservation	Has been photographed	See Ferguson. Has been surveyed for repairs
Jaipur Temples, the Sangar Chauri Temple of Vni &c	Runs in the Fort at Chittore	Jaipur Durbar	<i>Requires preservation</i>	I have photographs	See Rousset pages 191 and 194. The Sangar Chauri has been surveyed
<i>Palace at Amber, the original Capital of the Jaipur State</i>	Date about 1592 A.D.	Jaipur Durbar	The Durbar is well known to the Government	Has been photographed	See Rousset pages 235-245. Worthy of careful drawing; will be surveyed. Details would be most valuable
Palace of the Maharaja of Jaipur at Foda Rai Singh Temples at Toda Rai Singh Jaipur State Temples at Bhargur Jaipur State	There are said to be fine carvings in these	Jaipur Durbar	The Durbar is not in a position to find funds for repairs		
The Mandir Fort the Taman Raj Fort in Nishapur Tel Bhairav Fort in Udaipur Huzar Tel in Karnal State	These are reported by the Karnal Local Agent as being the principal monuments in the State.	Karnal Durbar	<i>Requires repair</i>	Has been photographed	
Large Pathan Tomb at Telwar 30 miles north east of Udaipur	Said to be the Tomb of Alauddin Alam	Udaipur Durbar			
<i>Tomb of Raja Bahadur at Udaipur</i>	A modern chattr with considerable architectural pretensions to beauty	In custody			

Rajputana Agency—contd
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
Fath Jang's Tomb at Uwar, Jang, S. of Hanuman and Mahadeo at Bhanganah. Temple of Sal Kant above the village of Telva. Rajgarh one of the most interesting places in the State.	Monuments reported to be of interest in Uwar.	Uwar Durbar	The Durbar will arrange for their conservation.	.	.	.
Temple of Keshora, Patan—on the banks of the Chambal, Bundel State.	The present shrines were rebuilt during the reign of Maharao Raja Chattr Sal A. D. 1632-59.	Kota and Bundi Durbars	The fine deep carvings of the exterior have been white washed.	.	.	.
Mosque and Tomb at Bari, Dholpore State.	An object of Muhammadan veneration.					
Mosque at Dholpore.	Built A. D. 1537, and is handsome.					
The Tomb of Shah Sarafahdal near Dholpore.	An object of veneration to the Muhammadan.					
Tomb of Mahmud Khan, one of Akbar's Generals, near Dholpore.	A handsome building.	Dholpore Durbar	The Maharaj Ranad is willing to take any necessary steps for their repair.	.	.	.
A range of Palaces used as a shooting lodge by Shahjahan near Bari, Dholpore State.	Built on the margin of a lake, 1617, to a great extent ruined.					
Ancient Temples at Ramgarh, Kotah State.	The buildings are said to consist of several temples of very ancient date, principally in ruins.					
Ancient Town and Temples at Kumbhalgarh, Kotah State.	One of the Temples called Kabra Deora is worth repair.	Kotah State	A rough estimate is under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Kotah and Jhalra Patan States for repairing the same.			
Ancient Palace and Pavilion at Ranpur, Kotah State.	On the banks of a lake. The Baradari is said to be handsome.					
Palaces on the Islands of Udaipur, Mysore.	The interiors decorated with marble and glass mosaics.	Used by the Maharana.	Being restored by the Maharana.		I have photographs.	See Rousset's India and its Native Princesses, page 156.

<i>Palace at Udaipur, Meywar.</i>	A large and magnificent building; used by the Maharana of Udaipur	In use	.. ..	.. ..	I have photographs.	Ditto, page 166.
Cenotaph of Singram Singh at Udaipur, in Meywar Agency	Singram Singh was buried here in 1731, a pleasing and elegant building in stone	Custody desirable	..	Will be restored by the Maharana of Udaipur.	Has been photographed	See Rousslet and Fergusson
Cenotaphs of the Maharanas of Udaipur at Ahar, Udaipur	Very pleasing buildings of a modern type	In custody of the Rajah's people	..	.. ..	Ditto	Ditto
Chuttries of the Bhurtpur Rajahs at Govardhun, near Bhurtpur	A modern building (dating from 1753) of the mixed style	Used by the Rajah, also by visitors	..	..	Have been photographed.	See <i>Buildings near Mathra and Agra</i> by H H Cole.
Palace at Dig (Deeg) in the Bhurtpur Territory	A temple dedicated to Vishnu	Udaipur State	..	..	Has been photographed.	See Fergusson and Cole
Temple of Mira Bai at Chit tore			..	..	Ditto	See Fergusson.

Central India Agency.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the limits of the Central India Agency.

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
<i>Buddhist Töpe at Sanchi, near Bhalas</i>	Very ancient ruins, with railing and gateways, date of tope 500 B C, railing 230 B C, gates 37 A D	<i>Custody most desirable</i>	<i>Repairs have commenced; the fallen gates have been re-erected under Major Keith</i>	..	Has been photographed. See <i>Tree and Serpent Worship</i> by Fergusson	See Cunningham, Fergusson, Mailey, Cole, &c; also Rousslet.
Toran, sculptured Gateway near the village of Gyaspore, near Bhalas, Bhopal Agency	A very handsomely carved gateway Brahminical religious Art		..	..	Photographed by Mr Beglar	
Remains of Jain Temple at Gyaspore, near Bhalas, in Bhopal	Beautifully carved stone columns, about 650 A D	Custody desirable	Ruins	..	Have been photographed.	See Fergusson

Central India Agency—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
Ruined city of Benapur, near Bilaspur, in the Bilhal Agency	Fragment of a Buddhist Torii, a large colossal female statue of a capital and a capital of a pillar called the Kalpa Drum or washing tree		Should be removed to a museum		Photographed by Mr. Beglar	See Vol. X <i>Archaeological Reports</i>
Temple near Bhusa Bilhal Agency	Brahmanical, containing one of the colossal sculptures of the Varaha Avatar, also a Chandra Gupta cave dating commencement of the Christian era.		There is a Lion capital of one of Asoka's columns lying on the ground and should be removed to a Museum		Ditto	Ditto
Gudernat Temple at Pathan in the State of that name Bilhal Agency 50 miles north-west of Bilhal.	An important and interesting group of temples of the 6th or 7th centuries. With two hand some torans or gates to the enclosures of the buildings. Brahmanical first then used by Buddhists		In a ruinous condition. There are good specimens here of the Dashavatara sculptures.	Ditto	Ditto	
Laxmi Nath Pillar at Pathan, Bilhal Agency	The capital of this pillar consists of a disc fluted, with a square abacus, height 42 feet 6 inches			Ditto	Ditto	
Large Jain Temple Khajuraho, Bundelkhand Agency	A very fine pile of beautiful sculptures round tower walls roofs and sikras most elaborate		Has been badly repaired in parts	Ditto	Ditto	See Cunningham's <i>Archaeological Reports</i> Vol. II, page 40 also Ferriusson and Rousset
Temple of Varan, Khajuraho, Bundelkhand Agency	A portion and sanctum roof and sikra in disrepair, handsome sculptures.		Jungle and overgrowth requires removal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Temple of Chakrapati Khajuraho, Bundelkhand Agency	On a raised terrace. Two porches in front of sanctum cover which a fine sikra. The front porch has been repaired.			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Central India Agency—contd
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs.	Drawings or plans
<i>Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus Gwalior</i>	Erected in Akbar's reign; has beautiful tracery or pierced stone work		Repairs required		Has been photographed	See Ferguson
<i>Great Mosque at Mandu Malwa</i>	1405-30 A D	<i>Custody desirable</i>	<i>Repairs commenced by the Maharaja of Dhar</i>			<i>Drawings in my office—H H C.</i>
Palace at Duthah in Bandelkhand.	A large block of buildings of a pleasing architectural character	In use	Information wanting	"	Has been photographed	Drawings wanted
Palace at Urtchia, in Bandelkhand	A very picturesque combination of domes and gateways	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto.
Cenotaphs of the Scindabs Gwalior	Quite modern	In custody	Ditto		Ditto	
Temples, said to be Jain at Sonagher near Duthah in Bandelkhand	Quite modern temples	In use	Ditto		Have been photographed	See Rousselet page 322

Central Provinces.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Central Provinces

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs.	Drawings or plans
<i>Remains of Hindu Temples and a fine Gateway in the Narmad street at Mandhatta on the Nerbudda.</i>			Some temples in ruins	Remedies are wanted		A survey of the place has been made in my office
<i>Ancient Temples in the Mahadeva Hills, Achmaru, Hoshangabad District</i>						

In the official list there are 106 buildings &c mentioned

A rock-cut Temple at Tilak-sundur, Hoshangabad District.	Described by Cunningham.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Several Bathing-ghats and Hindu Temples at Bagar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antiquities, and a Pillar of Asoka at Fran, in the Sagar District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remains of Mosques, Tombs, and Buildings round the lake and Fort at Diamoni, in the Sagar District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remains of Jaina Temples in the Damoh District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A famous Castle and Ruins of the Palaces of the old Gond Rajahs in the Narsinghpur District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remarkable Temple at Ehera Ghat, 9 miles from Jabalpur	An inner shrine, surrounded by a domed circular cloister, with many sculptures	.....	.....	Said to be worth repair.	.....
Ruins of a Mahal at Garha, 3 miles from Jabalpur	Built by Madan Singh in 1100 A D	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruins at Karanbel near Fawar, in the Jabalpur District	Well known ruins, from which stones have been removed by Railway contractors	.....	.....	.....	.....
A small Temple and Ruins of Palaces at Kamnagar, in the Mandla District	There is an inscription on the temple, of which a rubbing is required	.....	.....	.....	.....
Some 40 or 50 Hemarpanthi temples at Gunsur, in the Seoni District	Very elaborate buildings in sandstone	.....	.....	.....	.....
One of the ancient Gateways at Pannar, in Wardha District.	One gate recently removed to make way for modern improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two very fine Temples at Parveoni, in the Nagpur District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Central Provinces—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs.	Drawings or plans
Temples and Remains of all kinds of Buildings at Ramtek, in the Nagpur District	A very complete building of the fourteenth century, with minute and quaint sculptures				.	.
A fine Temple of Mahadeva at Jangir, in the Balaghat District	The district of Balaghat is said to contain handsome individual Temples, the exact localities of many of which are not known. At Bhumiati there is a Lat lying on the ground				.	.
Temple of Mahadeva at Pal, in the Bilaspur District.	Said to be the finest temple in the district					.
Countless number of Tanks and Temples at Ratnapur, in the Bilaspur District.	Has an inscription, said to be dated rog A D					.
A Temple of Hurandeava, in the Bilaspur District	An inscription is dated 759 A.D (see <i>Asiatic Researches</i> , Vol. V)					
Ruins of very old and interesting Temples at Malhar, in the Bilaspur District	These are of great age and interest, among them some cave temples, &c.				.	.
Celebrated Temple of Rajva Lochan at Rajm	..					
Architectural remains at Bhandak, in the Chanda District.	An ancient and beautiful group of Temples and Monastery at Varkund, in the Chanda District.					

Haiderabad—contd.
Principal and Ancient Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.

Name of building or group of buildings	General character.	Custody	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Four Kirtti Stambhas or stone Gateways in Worangul. Temple at Hammonoonah in the Worangul District.	Built about 1163 A D by Pratapa Rudra. Erected in 1163 A D, an elaborate example of Chalukyan architecture.	Apparently in good condition. Custody desirable.	... ..	... ..	Have been photographed. Has been photographed.	... ..
<i>Mosque at Kalbargah</i>	1347-1353; a remarkable Pathan building, the whole of the area being covered in.	<i>Repairs are about to be undertaken by the Nizam's Government.</i>	... ..	... ..	Ditto . . .	See Fergusson.
Tomb of the Berid Shahi Dynasty at Bidar.	1492-1609 A D., interesting buildings.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	See Burgess reports.
Temples said to be Jain at Muktagiri in Berar, near Gayalghur.	All of the modern domed style.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Temple at Makur, Buldana District.	A large temple with Jain columns.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Berar Hemarjanti Temple at Lonar, Malkur, Buldana District, Berar (The term <i>Hemarjanti</i> is derived by tradition from a sorcerer Hemarjant, who used demons to build temples in one night).	Finest early Hindu building in Berar, covered with sculptures (see Mr Lyall's account in the <i>Berar Gazetteer</i> , page 139).	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Group of Jain Temples at Mukhtigiri, near Ichilpur	A beautiful group of buildings near waterfall.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..

Maisur.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Maharajah's Territory, Maisur.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character.	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Jain Statue at Yannur	This image is 33 feet high . .	Information wanting	... ..	... ..	Has been photographed.	... ..

Jain Statue at Sravana, Bel-gula, near Seringapatam.	This statue is 70 feet high. Wellington went to see it at the time of the Siege of Seringapatam, 1799	Ditto	.	.	...	...
Jama Dar's at Sravana, Bel-gula, near Seringapatam	There are 15 of these temples, which are more or less of ornamental masonry	None known; well worth looking after	Information wanting	.	Has been photographed	None
Temple at Somnathpur	Built by Vinadya Bellala in 1043 A.D.; very elaborate shrine, with carvings in stone	Said to be in charge of the Assistant Commissioner, Masur District.	<i>Were repaired and put in order by Colonel Stanley in 1876.</i>	.	Ditto	See Fergusson
Great Temple at Huliakid; commenced about 1224 A.D.	A double Chalukyan temple of great beauty and elaboration	Said to be in charge of Amildar of Belur		.	Ditto	Ditto.
Temple at Drur near Huliakid	A Chalukyan temple, with wonderfully elaborate sculptures; built in 1114 A.D.	Ditto		.	Ditto	.
Chalukyan Temple, called Ail Isvara, at Huliakid, erected in the 12th century	Covered with sculptures of the best class of Indian art	Ditto	.	.	.	.
Colossal Jain Statue at Kar kala	This image is 41 feet 5 inches high, date 1432 A.D.	No information	.	.	.	.

Burma.

Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in Burma.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
<i>No official list yet furnished</i> [See Fergusson's <i>Indian Architecture</i>]						
Pagoda at Thatun, about 40 miles north of Martaban	The ruins at Thatun have been described by St. Andrew St. John, and are very extensive; the principal pagoda is adorned with the most elaborate sculptures; date probably before sixth century	.	.	.	.	.

*Burma—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings, &c.—contd.*

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character	Custody.	Preservation.	Restoration.	Photographs.	Drawings or plans.
Ruins and Remains at Prome.	Prome was the religious capital of the Buddhists in Burma up to 107 A.D., and its ruins require investigation.	.	.	.....	..	.....
Shwe-Tsitan Daw is the large Pagoda in the Town of Prome	The original pagoda is said by tradition to date from Buddha. It was last repaired in 1853.	In use . . .	...	... "	Has been photographed.	.....
Kyauk-Than-Lan Pagoda, Maelman	The principal pagoda in Maelman founded in 875 A.D.	In use . . .	Was repaired in 1831.	..	Ditto .	.....
Ruins of Pagan . . .	These are very extensive, and Colonel Yule estimates that the remains of 800 to 1,000 temples may be traced. The temple of Gandapala, 1160 A.D., is rich and beautiful in detail; the buildings are always of brick covered with stucco	...	..	.....	...	..
Circular Dagobas . . .	The Kongmadu Dagoba is not far from Mungum and dates from 1050 A.D.; in form it resembles the Sanchi tope, having precisely the same features, made however of brick and plaster instead of stone, and elaborate gateways; the Shwe-nadu Dagoba at Pegu is more polygonal than circular, and is as high as St. Paul's	..	.....	"		See Colonel Yule's Mission to Ava.
Burmese Monasteries . . .	Are all of wood, and most of them many storied, like the temples in Nepal (see Ferguson).	.....	..	..	.	See Colonel Symes' Embassy to Ava.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
Hut at Temple of Swayambunath near Katmandu	Curious pile of buildings the Chhatra in of an irregular form with a very exaggerated form of "tee"	Used for worship				See drawings in the <i>Hodgson Collection</i>
Hindu Temples to Mahadeo and Krishna at Patan	Curious buildings; worthy of preservation				Have been photographed	Ditto
Hindu Bhawan Temple at Bhaktgaon	It is five stories in height and very Chinese in character				Ditto	Ditto

Assam.

Ancient Buildings in Assam.

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
Temples at Sivasagar, Jansagar and Camragsar in the Sivasagar District	Reported to be works of art					
Temple on the Bahmanal Parbat, in the Darrang District.	The ruin is said to be of large size and carved stones lying about					
Ruins of Dimapur the capital of the Kachari Kingdoms of Upper Assam in the Naga Hills	Some remarkable pillars are described as being in the Fort					
A collection of carved slabs and stones at the Kachari Terpur Darrang District	The carvings are said to have an ancient appearance					A plan has been made by the Road Overseer at Darrang

Bombay Presidency. **Some Principal Ancient and other Native Architectural Buildings in the Bombay Presidency.**

Name of building or group of buildings	General character.	Custody	Preservation.	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans.
<i>In an official list furnished by Mr. Burgess in 1875 some 720 places of interest are enumerated</i>						
Portuguese remains at Bassein, Mandaneshwar, Ghodbandar in the Thana district	These are mostly churches and monastic buildings		Some remedies have been suggested for Bassein			Photographs have been taken of Bassein
Buddhist relic mound at Sopara Thana district	Several valuable Buddhist relics were found here in 1882		Should be railed in			
Cave at <i>Elephanta</i> , Bombay	Dates from the middle of the eighth century, curious Hindu sculptures	In charge of Executive Engineer, Bombay Districts	Stone work has been recently cleaned		Has been photographed.	See Burgess
Chattrya at Kenheri on the Island of Salsette, Bombay	A rock-cut Buddhist temple, about 600 A D	Custody desirable.	Fair	.	..	..
Chattrya Cave at Nasik, Bombay	A rock-cut Buddhist temple; about 120 B C, with sculpture and capitals.	Ditto	Fair	.	Has been photographed.	See Ferguson
<i>Temple called Ambarnath, near Kelian, Bombay</i>	Dating about 860 A D; casts of the sculptures have been made and sent home, though small, it is richly carved	<i>Custody desirable Repairs in progress</i>	....	..	.	See Daniell. Drawings would be valuable
Siva Temple at Poona, Bombay	A Hindu rock cut temple of plain design		..	..	..	See Daniell
<i>Chattrya Cave at Karli, in the Bhore Ghat</i>	A handsome rock cut temple, 78 B C	<i>Repairs in hand</i>	..	..	Has been photographed.	See Ferguson
Chattrya Cave at Rodesa, 11 miles from Karli, in the Bhore Ghat	A rock cut temple with sculptured capitals	In charge of Executive Engineer, Poona District.	..	..	Ditto.	See Burgess and Ferguson
Chattrya Cave at Bhajis, in the Bhore Ghat	A cave temple dating before the Christian era; carved out of the rock, no sculpture	Custody desirable	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto.

Jama Masjid at Bijapur, in the Kaladgi Collectorate	1557-70 A D	The town is in process of being a labyrinth as the headquarters of the Kaladgi District	Ditto	• •	See Ferguson and A Cunningham, also Hope's Architecture of Bijapur
Tomb of Ibrahim at Bijapur, in Kaladgi Collectorate	1599-1660 A D, a very elaborate square building	Repairs necessary	Has been photographed	See Hope's Bijapur	
Tomb of Mahmud at Bijapur, in the Kaladgi Collectorate	1626-60 A D, remarkable for simple grandeur and constructive boldness				
Jama Masjid at Ahmedabad, Bombay	About 1411 A D, a fine building, Saracenic in style	Repairs have been going on since 1868. Fresh work is under consideration	Ditto	See Hope's Architecture of Ahmedabad, also Ferguson.	
Queen's Mosque at Mirzapur Ahmedabad Collectorate	Very fine building, Saracenic in style		Ditto		
Tombs and Mosque at Sirkeji at about 5 miles from Ahmedabad	1445-51 A D, fine buildings, Saracenic in style		Ditto		
Tomb of Kutub ul Alam, Bhiwa, near Ahmedabad	Built in 1460 A D, Saracenic in style		Ditto		
Tomb of Syed Osman, Ahmedabad	Built about 1460 A D by Mahmud Beguna, Saracenic in style	Repairs commenced, 1882-83	Ditto	See Hope's Architecture of Ahmedabad, also Ferguson.	
Tomb of Mahmud Begum near Khanu, Ahmedabad	About 1484 A D, Saracenic in style		Ditto		
Mosque of Mohaffa Khan, Ahmedabad	Saracenic in style		Ditto		
The Raj's Sipsi Mosque, Ahmedabad	Ditto	Information wanted	Ditto	Has been photographed.	See Hope's Architecture of Dharwar and Mysore
Decorated Mosque in the Palace at Ahmedabad (Bhuddar)	Beautiful specimen of window tracery in this building		• •		
Jama Masjid at Cambay, Bombay	Erected in 1325 A D	Much out of repair	Has been photographed.	See Hope's Architecture of Dharwar and Mysore	
Jama Temples at Madbadi in Kanara, Bombay	The exteriors are very wooden in construction although in stone; the interior columns carved in the most elaborate manner				

Bombay Presidency—contd.
Principal Ancient and Architectural Buildings &c—contd

Name of building or group of buildings.	General character	Custody	Preservation	Restoration	Photographs	Drawings or plans
Jana Siamba or Pillar at Gurusankerry in Kanara	A handsome carved stone pillar		Apparently fair		Has been photographed	See Burgess
Jana Temples at Gurnar near Puttan Somnath, Kathiawar	Amongst these is the famous Somnath temple	A few priests sleep in the temples and keep the place clean			None	Idto
Jana Temples at the sacred city of Sutranya near Palana in Kathiawar	Numbers of temples and shrines some as early as the eleventh century and as late as the present century					
Naulakha Temple at Gumi Kathiawar	Very elaborate Jain temple		Ruined			See Burgess
Jami Masjid at Champatpur in Gujarat.	Built by Muhammad Shah in 485 A.D. said to be very tasteful decoration	Is not used	Has been injured in many places		None	None
Tomb of the Nawab of Junagpur in Kathiawar	A modern building				Has been photographed	
Jami Masjid at Broach	Probably built before Ahmed Shah, built of stone with domes and a fine specimen of an early mosque. Constructed out of the materials of a thrown Hindu temples	Used as a travellers' quarter by Muhamedan mendicants	Is falling into a dilapidated condition. Repairs wanted		None	See Mr Hope's book on <i>Surat & Broach</i>
at Gop-Kathiawar	Singular style		Ruined			See Burgess
ancient Temple of Papa at Parodkel or Pattad in Dharwar Bombay	Date about 500 A.D., a much sculptured stone building	None known	A ruin		Has been photographed	See Burgess
Dravanan Temple at Pattadakal in Dharwar Bombay	Date eighth or ninth century; a rock cut temple	Requires custody badly	Requires preservation.			See Ferguson and Burgess
ancient rock-cut Temples in Dharwar	There are three caves, interesting for the architectural details and sculptures, 575-700 A.D.				Have been photographed	See Burgess

Deepden or Stone Lamp Post at Dharwar Bombay	An elegant stone column	Elaborate	In charge of Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri	Has been photographed	See Burgess
Palace at Jamnagar, Kathiawar					See Burgess
Jan Chattri at Mundra Kach				None	See Burgess
Ja'n Temple at Badreawar, Kach		Is in a dilapidated and filthy state		None	None
Tomb near the Mosque of Mirza Shami at Surat	In the style of the later Muhammadan tombs at Ahmedabad with windows of perforated stone and the domed interior of rare beauty			.	See Burgess
Ja'n Temple at Kedar near Udhay Kach	Worthy of repair and preservation	Custody desirable		.	None
Mosque at Dabhole in the Ratnagiri Zilla	Apparently a small Ja'n temple converted into a mosque curious for its carved wooden pillars	No information		None	None
The Munshi's Mosque at Ratnagiri	No information	No information		None	None
Buddhist Cave Temples at Karachi 30 miles south of Sutara	Built 1569 A.D. both mosques and minarets are decorated with carvings covered with plaster	No information		None	None
Jami Masjid at Karachi	The tomb of Nawab Amir Khan 1640, s of brick ornamented with beautiful coloured tiles	In custody of the Muhammadans at Tatta.		Has been photographed	Details would be valuable
Mosque and Tombs at Tatta in Sind (dating A.D. 1572-1640) Bombay			Restoration recommended; entered in 1855 by Sir Basil Frere at a cost of Rs 5,000; this was actually carried out in 1857		
Ancient Gateways at Dhabo Baroda	Beautiful specimens of Ja'n Architecture of the 10th century	Much ruined		.	
Lal Shah Baz, a Masjid in the south-east quarter of Seiwani in the Karachi District	Built of first rate brick profusely decorated with coloured tiles; built about 1340 A.D.	Occupied by Sayyids and considered very sacred	No information	None	None
Kwaja Kazzim and Pir at Rohri on an island opposite Sakkar	Date 952 A.D., covered with tiles of all colours and patterns	No custody; a guard much wanted	Preservation necessary	None	None

List of some Historical British Monuments and Memorials worthy of preservation on account of their public interest

(Revised)

Bengal

- 1 The Ochterlony Monument on the Calcutta maidan built in 1825 in honour of Sir David Ochterlony The column is of plastered brick
- 2 Pedestrian statue of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck Governor General, erected in 1835 in front of the Calcutta Town Hall, bronze
- 3 Pedestrian statue of George Earl of Auckland Governor General, erected in 1848, inside the Eden Gardens Calcutta bronze
- 4 Pedestrian statue of Sir William Peel, Calcutta white marble
- 5 Equestrian statue of Henry, Viscount Hardinge, on the Calcutta maidan, bronze
- 6 Equestrian statue of Sir James Outram (by Foley, 1874) Calcutta bronze
- 7 Statue of the Marquess of Hastings (in the Dalhousie Institute), Calcutta
- 8 Statue of Lord Lawrence Calcutta
- 9 Statue of Lord Mayo Calcutta
- 10 Pedestrian statue of Thomas George Earl of Northbrook, by Bodin, in front of High Court Calcutta, erected 1878 bronze
- 11 Lady Canning's tomb in St Paul's Cathedral Calcutta
- 12 Statue of Bishop Heber by Chantry, in St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta
- 13 Monument to Earl Elgin in St Paul's Cathedral Calcutta by Gilbert Scott
- 14 Pedestrian statue of the Marquess of Wellesley in Government House, Calcutta, by Bacon marble
- 15 Equestrian statue of Charles John Earl Canning by Foley, erected 1877 on the Calcutta maidan bronze
- 16 Pedestrian statue of Warren Hastings by Westmacott in the Calcutta Town Hall white marble
- 17 Equestrian statue of Lord Napier facing Prinsep's Ghat Calcutta
- 18 Lady Canning's tomb in Barrackpore Park
- 19 Cenotaph in Barrackpore Park erected by the Earl Minto containing the following mural tablets—to the memory of officers who fell at the conquest of Java 1810 12 also to the memory of officers who fell at the conquest of the Isle of France 1810 and to the memory of the officers who fell at Maharajpore 1843
- 20 Cenotaph close to the Judge's kutcherry at Bankipore, erected in memory of Major Knox who in 1760 relieved Patna when besieged by the Emperor Shah Alum
- 21 Tall stone shaft in Patna City erected in memory of 48 servants of the East India Company and 100 European soldiers murdered by Mir Kassim Ali Subadar of Bengal when the British were attacking to the rescue of their countrymen in Patna in 1763 A monument to the victims were Mr Ellis (Resident of Patna) and Messrs H. J. & Co. (Members of Council)
- 22 Two monuments at Bhagalpur to the memory of Mr. A. C. Cunningham, Collector of Bhagalpur one of which was erected by the British holders and the second of stone by the British holders from England

Bengal—*contd*

- 23 A small cross in the disused burial ground enclosed in the Bhagalpur racecourse, erected to the memory of officers and men of Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, interred in 1828
- 24 Monument at Chattra to commemorate some soldiers who fell in combat with mutineers, 1857 (Hazaribagh District)
- 25 A tomb at Arrah to the memory of soldiers of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment who fell in the Shahabad District on the 23rd April 1858
- 26 Three monuments on the west and three monuments on the north side of Khûrdah to the memory of officers and men who fell during the Khûrdah rebellion (Puri District, Orissa)
- 27 Tomb of Mrs Mary Hastings (wife of Warren Hastings) and her child in the old cemetery of Cossim Bazar (Murshidabad District)

North-Western Provinces

- 28 Monument at Aligarh to the memory of officers and men who fell at the taking of Aligarh in 1803
- 29 Tomb at Aligarh of Major Robert Nairn, 6th Bengal Cavalry, who fell at the siege of Kutchowra in 1803
- 30 Monument at Aligarh to the memory of officers and men who fell during the Mutiny, 1857
- 31 Tomb of General Gillespie at Dehra Dun
- 32 Two memorial pillars erected to the memory of the officers who fell at the storming of the Kal nga Fort in 1814 Dehra Dun
- 33 Monument at Fatehgunj near Bareilly to the memory of the officers and men who fell near Fatehgunj against the Rohillas in 1794
- 34 Tomb of the late Mr Thomason, Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, in the Churchyard of Christ Church Bareilly
- 35 Four masonry Lions on the Ganges Canal at Saharunpur
- 36 Tomb of General Fraser in the Muttra cemetery
- 37 Tomb of Lieutenant Burlington near the site of the old cemetery at Bulandshahr
- 38 Tomb of Lieutenant Home in the Bulandshahr cemetery
- 39 The memorial cross in memory of those who were murdered in the Mutiny at Shahjahanpur
- 40 Tomb over the graves of Captain A Giffard and Volunteer Trooper A Curran in the village of Mamamah at Basti
- 41 Tomb of Mr E F Venables in the old cemetery at Azimgarh
- 42 Tomb of Captain H H Jones in the Public Gardens at Azimgarh
- 43 A monument at Hallia in Tappa Uprandh in memory of those who fell in the battle of Bebarrah Churri A D 1811 Mirzapur District
- 44 Two graves of Indigo planters close to Gopiganj on the grand trunk road, Mirzapur District
- 45 Tomb erected to the memory of some British officers killed during the Mutiny at Fatehpur
- 46 Tomb to the memory of Colonel Thomas Sydney Powell Colonel of the 53rd Regiment at Fatehpur.
- 47 Monument erected to the memory of the officers and men of General Whitlock's force who fell during the Mutiny at Banda.
- 48 A memorial stone in the Alfred Park to the memory of Quarter Master Sergeant R Watkins murdered by the mutineers, Allahabad
- 49 A stone in the Kydganj cemetery beneath which were laid the remains of 7 officers of the 6th Native Infantry who were murdered during the Mutiny Allahabad

North-Western Provinces—*contd*

- 50 A monument in memory of Major Penkney, late Commissioner of Jhansi
- 51 Tomb of Lieutenant Governor the Honourable John Russell Colvin at the Palace of Agra
- 52 At Goverdhun a massive monolith bearing an inscription setting forth that Colonel Seymour, C B will punish any soldier who shoots game in the neighbourhood
- 53 Monument at Aligash to the memory of Ensign Marsh and others killed on the Agra and Aligarh road in 1857
- 54 Tombs at Shewalaghat Benares of 3 British officers who were killed in the disturbance of Rajah Cheyt Singh
- 55 Memorial cross at Fatehgarh in memory of those who fell during the Mutiny 1857
- 56 Tomb in Cawnpore Memorial Church compound erected to the memory of Major Vibart and 70 officers and men who escaped from the massacre at Cawnpore in June 1857 and were captured and murdered at Sheorajpur
- 57 Tomb near the Cawnpore Church erected by the Memorial Church Committee over the remains of those that were first killed in the entrenchment in June 1857
- 58 Well in the Memorial Church compound covered with a stone and inscription
- 59 Large stone cross at the barracks Cawnpore erected over the well in which those that lost their lives in the entrenchment were buried in 1857
- 60 Statue (by Marochetti) and enclosure over the well in the Memorial Gardens Cawnpore
- 61 Memorial at Azamgarh erected to the memory of the officers and men who were killed at the battle of Azamgarh
- 62 Mausoleum of Lord Cornwallis at Ghazipur by Flaxman
- 63 Monuments at Jhansi in memory of those killed in the Mutiny, 1857

Oudh

- 64 The space in front of the Tarawali Kothi where two parties of Europeans were murdered in 1857 a memorial has been put up to commemorate these massacres almost on the spot where they occurred
- 65 On left of Gusainganj Road about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Dilkusha and on this side of bridge over Pangri Nullah—Lieutenant Percy C Smith 97th Regiment
- 66 About fifty yards on left flank of Dilkusha in an enclosure Major the Honourable Barrington R Pellew and Ensign L E Cooper, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade
- 67 In rear of the General's house Captain Charles William McDonald 93rd Highlanders Lieutenant Lowick Emilius Cooper 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade Lieutenant Charles Warden Sergison 93rd Highlanders and Charles Evans 93rd Band
- 68 In the Belatibagh Captain H Hutchinson 9th Royal Lancers Sergeant S Newman 9th Royal Lancers and Mr Henry B Garvey Acting Mate Her Majesty's S S *Shannon*
- 69 In rear of the right flank of La Martinière—Captain W S R Hodson of Hodson's Horse Captain I D Acosta 56th Native Infantry

Oudh—contd

- 70 Under a tree on the left of the road going from "La Martinière" to "Wingfield Park Bridge"—Lieutenant Augustus Otway Mayne, Bengal Artillery
- 71 About fifty yards on the left of "Secundrabagh"—Lieutenant Francis Dobbs, and 5 privates of 1st Madras Fusiliers
- 72 Off the road between "Mushidzadr's Tomb" and the Kaiserbagh—Captain T Clarke, R.E., Lieutenant E P Brownlow, R.E., Corporal F Morgan, Lance Corporal J Davies, and 12 Sappers
- 73 At "Secundrabagh" Bridge on the left bank of "Gumti"—Lieutenant W R Moorsom, 52nd Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, 1st Division
- 74 About 2½ miles on and close to the left of "Fyzabad" road—Captain W F Thynne, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade
- 75 About 150 yards off the right of the "Fyzabad" road, at 50 yards beyond the bridge over the "Gokral" Nullah—Charles Sandford, late Captain of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry
- 76 Old cantonment cemetery, 3 miles on the "Sitapur" road to the right—Lieutenant F G MacDonald, Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Lieutenant H G Richards, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Robert Dailly Synge, 90th Light Infantry
- 77 About 50 yards to the right of the "Sitapur" road at the 4th milestone, the 46th Regiment, Cholera Graveyard—Private W Aston, 46th Regiment
- 78 At the "Musabagh"—Captain T Wale, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry
- 79 About ¼ mile off the "Mallahabad" road between it and "Musabagh"—Major John Griffiths Price, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)
- 80 The 97th Regiment Graveyard on the river road, 1 mile from the Fort, Ramak Darwaza—Sergeant W. Smith and Sergeant G Smith, 97th Regiment, Assistant Surgeon W Dumbreck, 97th Regiment
- 81 Steeple monument on the top of Hazratganj near "Kaiserbagh"—Sir Mountstuart Jackson Bart, Captain Patrick Orr Lieutenant G J H Burns, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers Sergeant-Major Morton, on other side G P Carew, Esq, Mr Greene, Miss Jackson, and others, victims of 1857
- 82 In the "Alambagh"—Major T Perrin, Lieutenant N G J J Nunn, and M Preston 90th Light Infantry Lieutenant Dundas W Gordon, Bengal Artillery Henry Ayton, 84th Regiment, Major General Sir H Havelock
- 83 Tomb about 3½ miles off the left side of the "Sitapur" road between the 7th and 8th milestones
- 84 Old "Murrison" Cemetery and Roman Catholic Cemetery in rear of the "Pussunt" (Revenue or Customs) "Kaiserbagh"
- 85 Two tomb-looking enclosures—one close to the right side of the "Sitapur road" about the 8th milestone, nearly opposite the Travellers Bungalow the other on the Artillery side of the road, running between their lines and the Lancers
- 86 Lawrence's tomb—Residency
- 87 Cross to those who fell in the defence—Residency
- 88 Memorial to the faithful sepoy of the Bailey Guard outside the Bailey Guard
- 89 The ' Sher Darwaza where Neill fell

Oudh—*contd.*

- 90 Tomb of Mr Ravenscroft, murdered at Bhinga, Oudh, 1823
- 91 Tomb of the Honourable Adrian Hope, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, 93 Highlanders, Hardoi
- 92 Graves of Lieutenants C. Douglas, A. Jennings Bramley, and H. Willoughby at Hardoi
- 93 An enclosure at Kusaura containing the graves of two children of W. G. Probyn, C.B., Hardoi District
- 94 Grave of Major Robertson at Baraman, Hardoi District
- 95 A monument erected in memory of certain victims of the rebellion of 1857 at Kheri

Punjab.

- 96 Mackeson's Obelisk—Peshawar
- 97 Bilaspore monument four or five hundred yards to the East of Ruttem Ghar, to Captain Showers, 1-19th Bengal Native Infantry, killed storming the Malown Heights, 15th April 1815
- 98 Also to Lieutenant Lawtis, R.E., rude tomb of stones, a monument was erected to him in the Cathedral Church of Calcutta
99. Lieutenant Thackery, 26th Native Infantry, killed at the siege of Jeytuk, his tomb on the bank of a tank at Nahun This monument is a lofty pyramid on a pedestal without any inscription, there are three other graves
- 100 Masonry pyramid and inscription to the memory of Colonel Canara, who fell in 1848 while defending his guns against the rebel Sikh army at Haripur.
101. Cemetery at Gujrat in which officers and men killed in that battle are interred
- 102 Grave of Lieutenant Boulnois, Bengal Engineers, in a bastion of Fort Michni, assassinated by Mohmunds in 1852
- 103 Cross in memory of Sir Donald McLeod at Lahore
- 104 In front of the Delhi Church is a massive marble cross, sacred to the memory of those who were massacred in May 1857
- 105 The Delhi magazine rendered famous by the intrepid Willoughby
- 106 John Nicholson's grave in the cemetery, Delhi, facing the Kashmir Gate
- 107 Flag Staff Tower, Delhi
- 108 The monument on the Ridge, Delhi
- 109 Monument and fountain in memory of General John Nicholson, who fell at Delhi, 1857, at Margulla, between Rawalpindi and Attock
- 110 Memorial monument of the siege of Delhi, 1857, Delhi
- 111 Monuments to the officers of the several Regiments who fell at Ferozeshah in the Ferozpur cemetery
- 112 Battle field monument at Mudki, Ferozpur.
- 113 Battle-field monument at Ferozeshah
- 114 Battle field monument at Sobraon
- 115 Tomb of Sir Henry Durand at Dera Ismail Khan
- 116 Monument in the Public Garden, Gurdaspur, to the soldiers killed in the action at Trimin Ghât, 1857
- 117 Memorial Irish Cross, Chilianwalla, detailing the names of officers killed in the battle
- 118 Monument in a garden at Gurdaspur to the soldiers who died of wounds received at Trimin Ghât
- 119 Tomb of Lord Elgin at Dhurmsalla

Punjab—*contd*

- 120 Monument in memory of those killed at Hissar in 1857
- 121 Memorial at Montgomery of Leopold Oliver Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Extra Assistant Commissioner, killed in 1857
- 122 Monument over the bodies of officers killed at Chatrian, Sirsa District, 1857.
- 123 Battle field obelisk at Chohanwalla, and graves of men who fell in 1849
- 124 Battle field obelisk at Aliwal, Ludhiana
- 125 Monument erected in memory of Mr. Van's Agnew and Lieutenant William Anderson, at Multan, in the Fort, also Tablet in the Idgah at Multan to the same.

Mysur.

- 126 Equestrian statue of Lieutenant General Sir Mark Cubbon, Commissioner of Mysur and Curg (by Marochetti), in front of the Mysur Government offices Bangalore, bronze
- 127 Cenotaph of the officers who fell at the siege of Bangalore, 1792
- 128 Cenotaphs at Bangalore to officers and men killed in the campaigns of 1791-92 and 1799
- 129 Monument at Seringapatam to Richard Marquess Wellesley, K P, Governor General of India, erected by Krishna Raja Wadayer, Bahadur, 1804
- 130 Monument to Josiah Webbe, erected by Purmah Diwan at Seringapatam
- 131. Monument at Sabbal Ram Hill Seringapatam, to the officers of H M's 12th and 74th Regiments killed or died during the siege of Seringapatam, 1799
- 132 Tomb of Captain Onslow Gore, an Engineer Officer who fell at the battle of Arikeri in the Manjarabad Taluq, Hassan District, 1800

Bombay.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 133 Statue of Sir Charles Forbes 134 Statue of Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone 135 Statue of Sir John Malcolm 136 Statue of John, Lord Elphinstone 137 Sitting statue of Mr Stephen Babington 138 Statue of Sir Bartle Frere 139 Sitting statue of Mr Charles Norris 140 Sitting statue of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy 141 Statue of Lord Cornwallis 142 Sitting statue of the Marquis of Wellesley 143 Sitting statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the Esplanade, Bombay 144 Statue of the Prince of Wales 145 Statue of Prince Albert 146 Statue of the Honourable Jugganath Sunkersett in the Fort 147 Statue of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital Byculla 148 Memorial marble tablets of the officers and men who fell in the Afghanis-
tan and Sind campaigns, on the walls of the apse and chancel of
St John's Church at Colaba 149 Old Dutch tombs at Ahmedabad 150 Monument in the wall of the town of Ahmadnuggur, naming those who
fell at the storming of the city in 1803 151 Monument at Koregaum near Puna to the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers | } | In the Town Hall,
Bombay |
| } | } | Garden enclosure of the Elphinstone
Circle, Bombay |

Bombay—*contd*

- 152 Grave in Kanara of Lord St Maur, son of the Duke of Somerset, killed in 1865 by a bear at Kirwatty near Yellapur
- 153 Grave in Kanara of Lieutenant Carpendale, who died at Yellapur while surveying the Arbyle Ghaut Road
- 154 Memorial cross at Puna to Lord Frederick FitzClarence
- 155 Monument at Kawulkad Kanara in memory of Lieutenant John Edgar Leslie, Madras Native Infantry, who died in service on 20th March 1845
- 156 Tomb at Murkwad Kanara in memory of Lieutenant Mortlock
- 157 Monuments at Aden over the officers and men who fell at the capture of Aden in 1839
- 158 Tomb of John Thackeray, Collector and Political Agent, killed at Kittur in 1824 during the insurrection, at Kittur in Dharwar
- 159 Wooden cross with metal tablet bearing Latin inscription in the "Mula's Ward" of Surat—marks site of ancient Capuchin Chapel
- 160 Oxenden Mausoleum, Surat
- 161 Tombs at Surat of Gerald Angier (supposed) Bernard Wyche, F Breton, H Gary and B Harris former Presidents and merchants of Surat
- 162 Tomb of Van Reede Dutch President of Surat, and other Dutch tombs of same epoch near the preceding
- 163 Tom Coryat's tomb—old European burial ground, Swah near Surat
- 164 Vaux's tomb on right bank of Tapti not far from its mouth—near Surat
- 165 Tomb of Brigadier David Wedderburn killed at siege of Broach 1772, near North Western bastion of Fort Broach
- 166 Tomb of Captain William Sempil killed at Broach, 1803 near village of Pejalpur Broach
- 167 Tomb of M Francois Montreaux a Portuguese officer who seems to have taken part in siege of Broach, 1803 near the preceding
- 168 Dutch tombs—about one mile west of Pejalpur Broach

Sind

- 169 Tomb of Edward Cooke with peculiar inscription 1743—Tattam Sind
- 170 Old European burial ground on Bandar Road Karachi
- 171 Napier Obelisk (1853) in memory of Sir Charles Napier—Napier Mole Road—Karachi
- 172 Monument bearing names of officers and men who fell on the battle field of Miani Haiderabad Sind
- 173 Monument—in Government House grounds Karachi, erected by Sir C Napier to memory of officers and men, 22nd Regiment who fell in the Sind campaign

Rajputana

- 174 Bust with inscription at Ajmir of the late Colonel Sutherland
- 175 Monument of red sandstone erected to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel John Ludlow C B—1822 at Barod—Kotah State
- 176 Tomb of the late Colonel Dixon in the Beawur cemetery (Ajmir Merwara)
- 177 Tomb in the old cemetery Jaipur to the memory of Mr Martin Blake BCS Assistant to the Governor General Rajputana murdered at Jaipur on the 4th June 1835
- 178 A large monument at Lalot 24 miles to the north of Dosa Jaipur State erected to the memory of an officer (name unknown) who died there
- 179 The Hastings Bridge erected in 1818 by Colonel Tod 6 miles east of Kotah in commemoration of the victory over a body of Pindaris

Rajputana—*contd*

- 180 Monument near Mangrol (Kotah State) to Lieutenants Clarke and Read of the 4th Regiment, Bengal Light Cavalry, killed in a fray with the forces of the Maharao Kishori Singh, 1821
- 181 Monument in the Kotah graveyard in memory of Brevet Major C A Barton and two sons killed in defending the Residency against mutineers, 1857

Central Provinces

- 182 Monument and tombs in the Sitabuldi Hill Fort to the memory of officers killed at the battle of Sitabuldi in 1817
- 183 Grave at Bera Ghât, 9 miles from Jubbulpur, of a gentleman who while in a boat on the Narbadda jumped into the river to save himself from bees and was drowned
- 184 Monument at Saugor in memory of General Wallace, General Sir T Ambury, K C B C A Molony, B C S, Agent, Governor General, Saugor and Narbadda Territories E W Cockerell, B C S, Assistant to Agent, Governor General, Saugor and Narbadda Territories
- 185 Cross at Karinja, Mandla District, erected in 1867 in memory of missionaries who died there
- 186 Graves of officers and men who fell at the siege of Chanda, 1818, at Chanda
- 186a Masonry grave at Sahbhhatta in the Patna State bordering on the Sonpur State, Sambalpur District,—said to be to an officer in command of troops proceeding during the last century from Cuttack to quiet a disturbance in the Bora Sambre Zamindari
- 186b Masonry monument at Semrapali, Sarangarh State Sambalpur District, to A C Elliott, who died in 1778 on a Political Mission to the Raja of Nagpur

British Burma

- 187 Graves at the Shive Dagsu Pagoda Rangoon of officers and men killed at the storming of the Pagoda in 1852
- 188 Graves at the Botatoung Pagoda Rangoon of officers and men who fell or died in the second Burmese War 1852-53
- 189 Tombs on the platform of the Shway Dagone Pagoda Rangoon, of officers killed in the operations, 1852-53

Haiderabad Deccan

- 190 Assaye battle field monument (43 miles north east of Aurangabad), 1803

Assam

- 191 Memorial at Cherra Punji to the memory of David Scott B C S, Agent to the Governor General who died 20th August 1831
- 192 Monument of plastered stone with a tablet at Nongkhlao in the Khasi Hills 35 miles north west of Shillong to Lieutenants Bedingsfield and Burlton massacred by Khasias 1829
- 193 Stone cairn at Kohima to the memory of Mr G H Damant B C S, treacherously killed by Nagas, 1879
- 194 Memorial stone at Khonoma to the memory of Mr G H Damant, B C S
- 195 Memorial stone at Khonoma to the memory of Major Cock, killed at the attack on Khonoma, 1879
- 196 Tomb at Goalpara to Lieutenant Cresswell, died of a wound received in action against freebooters in Kamroop 1794

Madras.

- 197 Equestrian statue of General Neill, 1st Madras Fusiliers—Mount Road, bronze
- 198 Monument in the Island at Seringapatam to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel William Baillie, who was taken prisoner at Perumbakum, 10th September 1780, and died at Seringapatam in November 1782, erected in 1816 by his nephew, Lieutenant Colonel John Baillie, Resident at Lucknow
- 199 Statue of the Rev Mr Schwartz by Flaxman in the church at the little Fort, Tanjore
- 200 Tower on the coast at Saluvanaikpatnam (Tanjore District) erected by the late Rajah of Tanjore to commemorate the battle of Waterloo
- 201 Monument on the Red Hills west of Pondicherry to Major Stevens, Chief Engineer, killed in the trenches during the siege of Pondicherry, 1778
- 202 Obelisk at Kotta Kuppam, north of Pondicherry, over graves of soldiers killed at the siege of Pondicherry, 1760
- 203 Cenotaph at Tirukoilur to the memory of Arthur French, M C S, who died at Cuddalore in 1823
- 204 Monuments to officers who fell or died of wounds received at Panjalum Kurichi, 1799-81, at Vellaram, Tinnevely District
- 205 Equestrian statue of Sir Thomas Munro, once Governor of Madras, middle of Island at Madras bronze
- 206 On the parade ground facing the Council House at Madras, stone canopy covering a large pedestrian marble statue of the Marquis of Cornwallis on a marble pedestal, decorated with groups of figures in alto relievo, representing the surrender of the sons and suite of Tippu Sultan
- 207 Monument at Patti Konda built in memory of Sir Thomas Munro, erected on the spot where he died of cholera.
- 208 White marble statue of Sir Thomas Munro—Fort Church Madras.
- 209 Cenotaph to the Marquis of Cornwallis, enclosed by an iron railing cast from the cannon taken at the siege of Seringapatam, 1799, by the troops under his command—Mount Road, Madras
- 210 Cenotaph to Colonel Dalrymple—Parade ground, St Thomas' Mount, Madras
- 211 Obelisk in memory of General Sydenham—St Thomas' Mount Madras
- 212 Granite column to Colonel Noble, C E, erected by the men of the Horse Artillery—St Thomas Mount, Madras
- 213 A half-length marble bust (by Chantrey) to Colonel Noble, C B, placed by the officers, Royal Horse Artillery, in the Church, St Thomas' Mount, Madras
- 214 Madras Memorial Hall—erected by public subscription in memory of the Madras Presidency not joining in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857
- 215 "Lal Bagh" Seringapatam a mausoleum built by Tippu Sultan for his father, and in which he also was buried The folding doors inlaid with ivory, were the gift of Lord Dalhousie, and the Mausoleum is supported at Government expense
- 216 Monuments to Colonel Brown and Captain Hislop, killed in the battle of Pullalore, Conjeeveram, 1781
- 217 Monument on the Racecourse, Guindy, to the memory of Major Donald Mackay who died in 1783
- 218 Cyclone Monument in the Fort at Masulipatam to the memory of those who perished in 1864

Appendix C.

Catalogue of works of Reference bearing on Indian and Oriental Architecture, Art, and Archæology.

(Revised)

(I)

Catalogue of Books, &c, bearing on Indian Art.

- ALEXANDER (JAMES EDWARD)—Travels from India to England, comprehending a visit to the Burma Empire, and a journey through Persia, Asia Minor, European Turkey, etc, in the years 1825 26 Illustrated with maps and plates—*4to London, 1827*
- ANNESLEY (GEORGE VISCOUNT VALENTIA)—Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt, in the years 1802 06 By George Viscount Valentia Plates and maps—*3 vols, 4to London, 1809*
- ATKINSON (E T)—Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Accounts of the North Western Provinces—*Vols I to VI, and vol A, North Western Provinces Government Press, Allahabad, 1874*
- ATKINSON (JAMES)—Sketches in Afghanistan by James Atkinson, Esq [lithographed plates by Louis and Charles Haghe]—*Folio London, n d, 1842*
- ATHANASIUS NITIKINS—Travels in the Deccan, 1470 Translated by R M Myors, Esq, Hakluyt Society
- BELNOS (MRS S C)—The Sundhya or the Daily Prayers of the Brahmins Illustrated in a Series of Original Drawings from nature demonstrating their attitudes and different signs and figures performed by them during the Ceremonies of their morning Devotions, and likewise their Poojas, etc In 24 (coloured) plates by Mrs S C Belnos—*Imp folio London, 1851*
- BELNOS (MRS S C)—Twenty four plates, illustrative of Hindu and European Manners in Bengal Drawn on stone by A Cohn, from sketches by Mrs Belnos (text in English and French)—*Folio London, n d*
- BIDDULPH (J), MAJOR—Tribes of the Hindu Koosh—*1 vol—Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta 1880*
- BIRD (JAMES)—Historical Researches on the Origin and Principles of the Buddha and Jaina Religions illustrated with descriptive account of the Sculptures in the Caves of Western India, with Translations of the Inscriptions from those of Kanari, Karli, Ajanta Ellora Nasik &c which indicate their connexion with the Coins and Topes of the Punjab and Afghanistan 53 plates—*Folio Bombay 1847*
- BIRDWOOD (GEORGE C M CSI, MD now SIR G)—The Industrial Arts of India With map and woodcuts Published for the Committee of Council on Education—*2 vols, large cr 8vo Chapman & Hall, London, 1880*
- BLAGDON (FRANCIS WILLIAM)—A Brief History of Ancient and Modern India, from the Earliest Periods of Antiquity to the termination of the late Maratta War—*Obl folio London 1805*
- BRECKS (JAMES WILKINSON)—An Account of the Primitive Tribes and Monuments of the Nilgiris By the late J W Brecks, edited by his widow—*4to London, 1873*

- BROUGHTON (THOMAS DUER)—The Costume, Character, Manners, Domestic Habits, and Religious Ceremonies of the Mahrattas With 10 coloured engravings, from drawings by a native Artist—4to London, 1813
- BUCHANAN (DR FRANCIS)—A Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, performed under the orders of the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor General of India, for the express purpose of investigating the state of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce, the Religion, Manners, and Customs, the History, Natural and Civil, and Antiquities, in the Dominions of the Raja of Mysore, and the countries acquired by the Honourable East India Company, in the late and former wars, from Tippoo Sultan By Francis Buchanan, M D Illustrated by a map and numerous other engravings—3 vols, 4to—London, 1807.
- BURGESS (JAMES)—Archæological Survey of Western India, 1874. Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts W Allen and Co, London, 1874 Buddhist Caves at Junnar Government Press, Bombay, 1875 Provisional Lists of Architectural and other Archæological Remains, Bombay, Sind, Berar, Central Provinces, and Haiderabad Government Press, Bombay, 1875 Remains at Gumli, Gop, and in Kachh Government Press, Bombay, 1875 Antiquities at Dabhoi, Ahmedabad, Thaa, Junagadh, Girnar and Dhank Government Press, Bombay, 1876 Kathiawad and Kachh W Allen and Co, London 1876 Translations of Inscriptions in the Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts (J F Fleet BCS) Government Press, Bombay, 1877 List of remains in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Puna, and Kaladgi Government Press, Bombay, 1877 Khandesh Government Press, Bombay 1878 Bidar and Aurungabad W Allen and Co, London, 1879 Kachh Government Press, Bombay, 1879 Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur in Sind Government Press Bombay, 1879 Bauddha Rock Temples of Ajanta Government Press Bombay, 1881 Cave Temple Inscriptions Government Press, Bombay
- BURGESS (JAMES)—Archæological Survey of Southern India 1882 Amravati Stupa Government Press Madras
- BURGESS AND IRGUSON—The Cave Temples of India—London, 1880
- BURMESE WAR, THE—(Eighteen coloured views taken at and near Rangoon by Lieutenant Joseph Moore, 89th Regiment and six coloured engravings illustrative of the combined operations of the Forces in the Burman Empire, 1824 and 1825 Printed by T Stothard R.A., from original sketches by Captain Marray, R N)—Obl folio London, 1826
- BURNIS (LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER)—Travels in Bokhara being the account of a journey from India to Cabool, Tartary, and Persia, also the narrative of a voyage on the Indus from the sea to Lahore with presents from the King of Great Britain performed under the orders of the Supreme Government of India, in the years 1831, 1832, and 1833—3 vols, roy 8vo London 1834
- CALDECOTT (JOHN)—Description of an Observatory established at Trevandrum by His Highness the Raja of Travancore—4to Madras, 1837, London, 1839
- CLARK (MRS H)—Summer Scenes in Kashmir Drawn on stone by J Needham, from sketches by Mrs H Clark (12 lithographs)—Imp folio London 1858
- COLE (HENRY HARVEY)—Illustrations of Ancient Buildings in Kashmir, prepared under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council from photographs, plans, and drawings taken by order of the Government

- of India. By Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R.E., etc.—*Folio W. Allen & Co., London, 1870*
- COLE (HENRY HARDY)—The Architecture of Ancient Delhi, especially the Buildings around the Kutub Minar, by Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R.E., etc.—*Folio The Arundel Society, London, 1872*
- COLE (HENRY HARDY)—Illustrations of Buildings near Muttra and Agra, showing the mixed Hindu Mahomedan style of Upper India, prepared at the India Museum under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, from photographs, plans, and drawings taken by order of the Government of India by Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R.E.—*Folio W. Allen & Co., London, 1873*
- COLE (HENRY HARDY)—Catalogue of the Objects of Indian Art exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, compiled for the Science and Art Department by H H Cole, Lieutenant, R.E. Illustrated by woodcuts and a map of India showing the localities of various art industries—*8vo Chapman and Hall, London, 1874*
- COLE (HENRY HARDY)—Agra Exhibition Catalogue—*Thomason College Press, Roorkee, 1867.*
- COLE (HENRY HARDY)—First Report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for 1881 82—*Government Central Branch Press, Simla, 1882*
Second Report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for 1882 83—*Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, 1883*
- COLE (HENRY HARDY)—Fifty-one Photographic Illustrations taken by order of the Government of India, of some selected objects shown at the third exhibition of Native Industrial Art, opened at Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy, 24th September, 1881—*Woodbury Permanent Photographic Printing Company, 157, Great Portland Street, London*
- CORDNER (JAMES)—A Description of Ceylon, containing an Account of the Country, Inhabitants, and Natural Productions with narratives of a tour round the island in 1800, the Campaign in Candy in 1803, and a journey to Ramistoram in 1804 Illustrated by 25 engravings from original drawings—*2 vols., 4to London, 1807*
- COSTUMES—A collection of fifty nine original coloured drawings of Indian costumes—*4to*
- COSTUMES, Indian—Fifty three original coloured drawings of Indian costumes—*8vo*
- CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER)—An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture as exhibited in the Temples of Kashmir by Alexander Cunningham [Plates]—*8vo Calcutta 1848*
- CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER)—The Bhilsa Topes or Buddhist Monuments of Central India comprising a brief historical sketch of the rise, progress and decline of Buddhism with an account of the opening and examination of the various groups of Topes around Bhilsa. By Brevet Major Alexander Cunningham Illustrated with thirty three plates—*8vo 1854*
- CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER)—The Ancient Geography of India. I.—The Buddhist Period including the campaigns of Alexander and the travels of Hwen Thsang With 13 maps—*Royal 8vo London 1871*
- CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER)—The Stupa of Bharhut or Buddhist Monument ornamented with numerous sculptures illustrative of Buddhist legend and history in the third century B.C. Published by order of the Secretary of State for India With 57 plates—*4to London, W H Allen & Co., &c., 1879*

CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER).—Notices in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society—

I—Volume IX, 1840—

(a)—Notice of some counterfeit Bactrian coins—page 393.

(b)—Second Notice of some forged coins of the Bactrian and Indo-Scythians—page 1,217

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- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| Madura | 4 parts |
| Tanjore | 1 part |
| Poodoocottah | 1 |
| Ryakotta | 1 |
| Trich nopoly | 1 |
| Seringham | 1 |
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Appendix D

Reports and correspondence, &c, concerning Ancient Monuments in Madras.

- 1 The tour of the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras in July 1882 gave an impetus to various works connected with monuments of interest in the Presidency Mr Grant Duff's minute of the 29th July notices the following —

Mr Grant Duff's tour and official minute

(a) The bath at Trichinopoly in which Bishop Heber was drowned (a tablet has since been erected by the Madras Government)

Bath where Bishop Heber was drowned

(b) The monument of the Missionary Schwartz by Flaxman at Tanjore, mentioned in paragraph 18 of His Excellency's minute as being threatened by the insecurity of the little Fort Church. (Enquiries were directed by the Madras Government for repairs)

Flaxman's monument of Schwartz.

(c) The ruins in the fort at Arcot made historical by Clive (Further destruction by the use of the materials for building purposes was prohibited by the Madras Government)

Fort at Arcot

(d) The ruins of Bijanagar on which in paragraph 33 His Excellency makes the following observations —

Bijanagar

"Several persons have lately been appointed at the expense of the Public Works Department to protect these extremely curious remains of antiquity, but it is doubtful whether they quite understand their duties, and the Collector, Mr Gordon, had to speak to his subordinates on this subject while I was there. Be this as it may, no time should be lost in arresting the further progress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation should be ruthlessly destroyed. The centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate attention. If it can be saved at all it can only be saved by being looked to speedily."

Native Custodians.

and the Collector, Mr Gordon,

Necessity for remedies

be ruthlessly destroyed
immediate attention. If it can be saved at all it can only be saved by being looked to speedily

(e) The Vishnavite and Shivite temples at Tadpatri in danger from the floods of the river Pennair on which Mr Grant Duff remarks —

Temples at Tadpatri.

* From information obtained on the spot I am led to believe there are ample funds to prevent any harm coming to these interesting edifices, in the hands of their managers if they will only use them.

2 During September 1882 I addressed the Madras Public Works Department on the subject of the repairs to the Bijanagar monuments and was informed that a grant of Rs 5000 would be sufficient for present requirements

Grant for Bijanagar ruins

3 The repairs to the temple in the Vellore Fort (see page cxvii of the Annual Report for 1881-82) were finished in September, and I received and signed the completion report which pursuant to the general orders of the Madras Government had been sent to me by the Executive Engineer of the North Arcot Division

Temple in the Vellore Fort

4 On my way to Amaravati in November, I conferred with Colonel Sankey C.B., R.F., in Madras on the subject of the employment of a special officer to undertake repairs to ancient monuments and Mr H.C. Black, C.E., was offered and accepted a temporary appointment as Assistant Engineer. The General Orders of the Madras Gov

Special Officer for Madras

ernment, Public Works Department (No 3214 of the 6th December 1882), specified Mr. Black's position as follows —

"Mr Black will work directly under the orders of the Superintending Engineer of the Circle in which his work for the moment may be placed all such estimates as may be framed by him going, however, direct in the first instance to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for transmission to the Government of Madras

"Mr Black will be supplied from the Public Works Secretariat with the several notes drawn up by Captain Cole on the requirements of the monuments in Southern India, also the papers regarding the ruins at Hampi and the Seven Pagodas, and will then proceed to Bellary to commence work at Hampi, where he will as soon as possible prepare an estimate for submission to Captain Cole"

5 I visited Amaravat. and submitted the following report —

Report on the Buddhist
Tope at Amaravat

Memorandum on the present condition of the Amaravat Tope, dated Masulipatam, the 24th November 1882

"(1) I have just returned from a careful inspection of the Buddhist ruins at Amaravat, and have had the advantage of conferring with Mr. Horsfall, Collector of the Kistna District, who superintended the excavations ordered by the Duke of Buckingham in 1880. I also met Mr. Mackenzie, the Sub Collector, and Mr. Grant, the Executive Engineer at Amaravat itself, and am now able to give a description of the remains of the tope and its sculptures, and to offer an opinion on the best means of preserving them

"(2) Paragraph 7 of the accompanying report on Amaravat and the panoramic sketch attached to it will explain the condition of the tope after the excavations of 1880 had been completed

"(3) Since then Dr Burgess Archaeological Surveyor for Western and Southern India spent upwards of a month, between December 1881 and January 1882, in examining the tope and in selecting and packing those sculptures which he considered worthy of removal to the Madras Museum. These stones numbering 175 were carried to the bank of the River Kistna about half a mile north of Amaravat where they now are in a fenced enclosure, and under the care of a native custodian. It is scarcely necessary to say that the stones comprise the finest sculptures and the most important historical records of the Great Tope. They appear to me in good condition and undamaged by the recent floods. They had been taken out of their cases to be freed from the straw which enveloped them and as far as I was able to judge, the action of the water had beneficially cleaned the carvings

"(4) The number of stone sculptures at Amaravat are as follows —

Number of sculptures at Amaravat

(a) Sculptures of Dr Burgess select on on the river bank

(b) Sculptures at the tope—

In a shed to the north in boxes
Ditto loose

In situ

	175
	8
	43
	195
TOTAL	246
	421

Of those that are *in situ*, i.e., on the circular area covered by the tope and railings there are several that are undoubtedly in their original places and from these the position of the railing and that of the mound which must have been in the centre, can be clearly traced

"(5) At the northern entrance nearest to the village of Amaravat is the shed in which are the stones, deposited in 1877 by Mr. Sewell (see sketch and references). His excavations extended from K to I along the circumference, the remainder of which was excavated by Mr. Horsfall in 1880. Passing round to the west the stone terrace at the parts marked A is still remaining although a good deal damaged. At B a portion of the outer railing is in its original position. Although a ther round there is another piece of railing in position (D) and the southern entrance (F) may be traced by the pieces of railing and masonry which still remain. Passing round to the east a large slab (G) is erect, and further on is a portion of the outer railing H. Besides these stones which indicate part of the outline of the original structure, there are various smaller fragments and masonry slabs in position to complete the demarcation of the railing and of the tope itself

PLAN of AMRAVATI

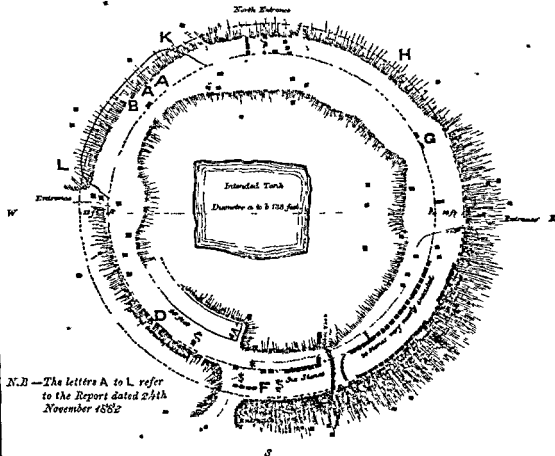
MADE IN 1816

BY

Colonel Mackenzie.

N

North Entrance



N.B.—The letters A to L refer to the Report dated 24th November 1862

S

SCALE OF FEET



* (6) Of the 246 stones recorded as being now at the tope, a small proportion go to make up those that remain fixed in position. A good many lie scattered round and about the railings, but the greater number are in the centre of the circle, to which position they were removed for Dr Burgess' operations.

"(7) I cannot believe that the shattered condition of the masonry and its carvings can be attributed to the natives of Amaravati who are mostly Hindus. It is true that the grandfather of the present zamindar is known to have removed brick and stone from the central mound to build his palace and for the purpose of adding to the temple close to it, but he would have been simply concerned in getting the material and not in wilfully defacing the sculptures or smashing up the stone blocks. The demolition of the mound as well as the ruin of the surrounding railings and entrances had been effected before we first knew of the tope through Colonel Mackenzie in 1816, I believe that the real destroyers were the *Mulammadas*, who, under the iconoclast Alimgir, conquered the district and established themselves in the forts of Kondapalli and Kondavid in the neighbourhood.

"Such destruction as Alimgir was wont to deal on all temples of the hated idol-worshippers would have left the sculptures scattered round the tope. The subsequent demolition of the central mound by the zamindar would have covered them up with layers of earth and debris, to which the subsequent excavation of the tank in the centre (or, more probably, digging for treasure) would have contributed. I am assured by Mr Horsfall that the excavation of 1880 overturned no stones from their original places, that the sculptures laid bare were not injured by the process of excavation, and that the central mound had previously disappeared, and no relic or stones were found on its site.

"(10) The recommendations I beg leave to submit for the conservation of the Amaravati Remedies. Recommendations for preservative tope are as follow —

"(A) The masonry terrace-rails and fragments now in their proper positions and described at paragraph 5 of this note should be rendered secure. The existing portions of terrace should be re-laid on concrete and in cement. The rails should be supported in their places by a solid foundation of concrete and by using iron bars to prop the uprights and hold them in position.

"(B) All the fragmentary sculptures should be collected and placed under a permanent shed in the centre of the circular enclosure.

"(C) The bank of earth formed round the tope by the demolition of the mound in past years should be gently sloped off so as to prevent the falling in of earth, such as has occurred during the last rains. This will probably lead to the discovery of more stones, two fresh ones had been partly revealed in the bank, and were got out during my visit by Mr Mackenzie, the Sub-Collector.

"(D) A masonry wall 7 feet high should be erected round the ruins, and have an entrance gate at the north under lock and key.

"(E) Near this gate should be a small house for the native custodian.

* (12) Any attempt to restore the structure—unless it is possible to ascertain with certainty the former position of particular portions—is most undesirable, but the majority of the stones are easily identified as being parts of the railing or plinth, and their retention at the Amaravati enclosure would be an *in situ* preservation, even if they were not in their original structural positions and were merely placed on the ground so as to be easily inspected and examined.

* (13) It would be expedient to have all the best Amaravati sculptures photographed, and if the recommendations in this note are adopted completion photographs should illustrate the condition of the tope and the beneficial effect of the remedies. It would however be necessary to employ a good professional photographer to take the negatives (which should become the property of Government for printing by a permanent process), as amateur work is usually unsatisfactory and not worth using for purposes of publication.

* (14) It will be necessary to charge a special officer with the duty of carrying out the suggestions and the arrangements will, I hope, be undertaken at once. The cost, exclusive of casts and photography, will probably be some Rs 5000.

6 Mr Black proceeded to Hampi, and on the 24th December sent me a report and rough estimate for repairing the Vittala Swami temple at Bijanagar. This amounted to Mr Black's preliminary estimates for Hampi.

Rs 870 for cutting jungle, and Rs 4,237 for repairs to the building I returned the papers with certain suggested modifications

7 On the 17th of January 1883, Mr Black sent a further report on the Mr Black's report on the Vittala Swami temple which I returned with a general approval of the remedies proposed

8 The estimate for cutting down jungle and clearing from brushwood the enclosures to, and surroundings of, the Hampi temples, amounting to Rs 870, was sanctioned by the Madras Government, and Mr. Black directed to revise the estimate for repairs to the temple itself in accordance with my recommendations

9 A sum of Rs 5 000 had been allotted for the work out of my budget
* Allotment for imperial funds grant for 1882 83

10 The following report by Mr. Black specifies what he has accomplished
Mr Black's report of work at at Bijanagar —
Bijanagar

"The outrooting of the jungle on all the buildings has been completed, about 110 buildings in all having been cleared. Some extirpation of roots by means of poisoning with mercury remains to be done and is in progress. These roots are chiefly on the high walls surrounding the Muhammadan buildings of the zenana and council rooms, etc., which walls are put together with such accuracy as regards stone-cutting that poisoning with mercury is the only way of drying up the roots

"The roof of the Vimanah or inner closed hall has been partly removed so as to get at the broken stone beams which supported it. A plan of the roof is herewith sent. It shows the portion destroyed by the Muhammadans, and also the stone beams which it is necessary to replace. These latter are shown of a darker shade. Five stone beams have been chosen from the adjacent ruins to replace the broken ones. These latter are quite plain being merely squared stone, without any carving, but as the former beams had but slight carving on them, the new ones will not appear irregular. They have been brought to the work, and ready for hoisting into place. Some more of this roof must be taken off to replace the broken beams, but wooden sleepers must be obtained to make low strong stagings under the cracked stone beams. Old sleepers have been applied for from the Southern Mahratta and the Madras Railways, but none were to be had. Undersigned hopes to get about 150 at Madras. No sort of direct propping with posts would be strong enough to support the great weight of these stones. Rails have also been applied for from both the above railways, but can only be obtained from the office of the Madras Railway at Madras. About 6 or 8 tons or say 30 or 40 rails are necessary, as so many beams and lintels are cracked and broken. The coating of plaster on the roofs of the two adjacent temples of Basant and Kallian Mantapas will be put in hand at once. There is very little leakage through these roofs

"The outside coating of granite ashlar of these walls had separated itself from the inside filling and was falling down. The south-west corner has been taken in hand first, and has been dismantled down to ground level. It is now being rebuilt and is above the level of the plinth. It is very necessary to do this work quickly and well as the standing portion is unsupported and in a somewhat dangerous condition. The other parts of the walls which require it will be gone on with at once. This work is the most important part of the repairs. Some additions to the temple, which were put up by natives have been removed. These were a clumsy two-storied shed in the main porch, and a long narrow shed inside the closed hall. The first of these has been entirely removed and the second partially so. Photographic negatives of these two places were taken before work was commenced. The brick walls in the inside hall have been partly cleared away, but more could not be done until the roof was propped. In clearing out the said hall a rather good sandstone statue was found. It had been erected at the entrance of the sanctum as a door keeper. Perhaps the corresponding one may be also found in which case they might be set up again. All the broken debris that was lying in the main porch (see photograph) has been cleared away

Stone and brick modern additions were put up by natives have been removed. These were a clumsy two-storied shed in the main porch, and a long narrow shed inside the closed hall. The first of these has been entirely removed and the second partially so. Photographic negatives of these two places were taken before work was commenced. The brick walls in the inside hall have been partly cleared away, but more could not be done until the roof was propped. In clearing out the said hall a rather good sandstone statue was found. It had been erected at the entrance of the sanctum as a door keeper. Perhaps the corresponding one may be also found in which case they might be set up again. All the broken debris that was lying in the main porch (see photograph) has been cleared away

"The surrounding verandahs of the enclosure have had the stones partly sorted out, and about half of the fallen portion can be re-erected at a small cost. The parts of these verandahs that are too much ruined

to be set up again might be pulled down so as to leave only the back enclosure wall. One of the photographic negatives (No. 2) shows a portion of the colonnade entirely ruined." . . .

"A general plan of Vittala Swami is herewith sent, showing the position of the buildings in the enclosure and three Gopuras, etc.

"Undersigned has also (considering that it might be wanted) been collecting material for a short monograph of Bijanagar."

11. Mr. Black's revised estimate for work at Hampi amounting to Rs. 18,990 having been referred to me, I returned it to the Madras Government on the 9th of June 1883 with a general approval of the measures provided for, but recommending the main structure of the Vittala Swami temple to be first repaired. I also offered a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 to supplement the 5,000 provided in the Madras Budget, 1883-84, for preserving monuments, and suggested the following allotments.—

	Rs.
For Hampi	4,000
For Amaravati	2,400
Seven Pagodas	1,600

12 The Madras Government has since sanctioned the estimate for Bijanagar amounting to Rs. 18,990, which includes—
Bijanagar estimate sanctioned.

Vittala Swami temple—	Rs.
Main building	4,650
Colonnades	3,550
Subsidiary temples	1,320
Temple of Victory	1,450
Queen's Baths	300
Ranganath Swami temple	560

(Vide page cxxix of Annual Report for 1881-82 for notes on Bijanagar and Hampi)

13 Mr. Black on the 18th June last forwarded his estimate for carrying out certain repairs recommended by me for the Seven Pagodas (see page cxiii of the Annual Report for 1881-82). This amounts in all to Rs. 2,228.
Mr. Black's estimate for the Seven pagodas.

14. In paragraphs 13 and 14, page cxiv of the Annual Report for 1881-82, I described the deserted "Alaiya" or Shore temple at the Seven Pagodas, and recommended the removal of sand.
Removal of sand from the Alaiya temple on the coast at the Seven Pagodas.

I have now heard from Mr. Black. He writes—

"At the Alaiya temple here I have excavated both sides of the wall of the outer enclosure The walls are from 6 to 7 feet deep, and the lower portions of them are very perfect, some carved griffins heads (near the base) which were coated with stucco being quite sharp and clean, though having been protected by being buried in sand. When the walls are quite excavated they will form a most interesting completion to the temple, which is at present rather small and wanting in completeness without the enclosure. The walls are ornamental with the small conventional lion's rampart which are so common on the temple itself, but these are much less weather-worn."

15. After the determination of what is to be done in the way of preservative measures at Amaravati, it will remain for the Madras Government to say how the available funds are to be allotted
- 16 The operations at all three places will have to be carefully watched during progress, and certainly inspected *once* by me during the present year. I do not anticipate very rapid progress, as the funds are limited; the work requires great care, and the climatic conditions of the three localities are such as to make it only possible for work during certain seasons.
- Allotments for the year.
- Necessity for watching the operations

Appendix E.

Reports and correspondence concerning Ancient Monuments in Bombay.

1 In April 1882 a proposal was communicated to me by the Bombay Public Works Department for rebuilding a portion of the Mahratta Palace at Poona. [which had been burnt,] for use as a high school, in reply to which I submitted an opinion that, unless the original architectural appearance of the old palace was to be faithfully preserved, the project did not appear to me as coming within the scope of preservation of ancient monuments

2 In May 1882 a Resolution of the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department, No 326-CW—792 of 1882, ordered plans and estimates for the restoration and repair of certain ruins at Bijapur to be taken up as soon as practicable and submitted in communication with me

3 The Bombay Government in May 1882 called the attention of the officers and departments concerned to some suggestions offered by me in the following letter, No 174, dated 24th April 1882 —

* * * * *

"2 I would ask to be allowed to see the plans and specifications for carrying out the suggestions contained in the preliminary reports on Bijapur, Ahmedabad, Karli, or Ambarnath, in order to ascertain what is contemplated or to recommend grants-in-aid from Imperial Funds."

"3 The Resolution No. 284 C.W—892 of 1881 of Public Works Department, dated Bombay Castle, 7th July 1881, referring to buildings at Bijapur directs restoration and repair estimates to be framed in accordance with the views submitted by me to Government. Resolution No. 100-CW—277 of 1882 in the Public Works Department, referring to the Vishrambag Palace at Poona, dated Bombay Castle, 18th February 1882, directed the preparation of a project for restoring the palace. Resolution in the General Department, No. 3948 of the 22nd November 1881, called for definite proposals from the Collectors concerned in respect of Ahmedabad, Karli, Ambarnath &c., and Resolution of the Public Works Department, No. 190-CW—501 of 1882, sanctioned the provision of iron gates to the Karli Caves

"4. It is obvious that unless I am permitted to see such projects, it becomes difficult for me to make any suggestions. As regards Ahmedabad I believe that it will be found necessary to appoint an officer to specially take charge of the public monuments of interest, and the Supreme Government could probably be induced to contribute towards the cost

"5. I would also most respectfully urge the consideration of Government to the important question of how far buildings possessing beautiful interiors or those of a religious character should be retained for use as offices or as dwellings or stores.

"6 Paragraph 5, page 5, and a note on the Anand Mahal, page 8, of the Bijapur report, and paragraphs 9, 15, 36, 45 and 53 of the reports on Ahmedabad and Karli [see Annual Report, 1881-82] allude to some cases of buildings the appropriation of which will I submit, invite undesirable criticism among those who take an interest in the conservation of ancient monuments in India. The conversion of temples, mosques or tombs into dwellings can scarcely be carried out without damage to their architectural appearance, and the provision of such necessities as bathing retiring, and cooking rooms either defiles the buildings or brings a crowd of objectionable erections into their vicinity. I should fail in my duty if I omitted to express my convictions on these points, but, having done so, I can only hope that they will receive full consideration

"7 I would venture to recommend that photographs be taken to show the condition of buildings before, during and after remedial for conservation have been undertaken. Many people who now visit the Taj at Agra and admire its beautiful structures and gardens have no idea of the picture of neglect presented before the repairs were carried out, and so it is with many other monuments throughout India.

"8 I may also remark that in the course of my experience there has sometimes been insufficient data for carrying out restorations of buildings, mistakes either of omission or commission being the result. No such cases have come under my notice in Bombay, but to guard against their occurrence it is most useful to possess old drawings of buildings made either by natives or by travellers (see, for instance, *Antiquities and Views in India from the Drawings of Thomas Daniell* (143 in number) published by T. and W. Daniell in London, 1799). Native drawings are still procurable, but diligent search has to be made before they come to light. I would recommend that local officials be invited to advertise for old drawings of ancient buildings in the Bombay Presidency, and that a collection be formed which, if sufficiently valuable, could be purchased and published.

"9. In conclusion, I solicit your permission to the communication to me of copies of all papers, &c., relating to works of conservation throughout the Presidency and to particulars of works sanctioned for execution either in the Civil or Public Works Department."

4 Reports having been referred to me from the Collectors of Poona and Tháná on the subject of monuments in their districts, I submitted the following observations to the Bombay Government —

I have the honour to mention in respect of the Kárlí Caves that the removal of the small temple from the front of the entrance is not essential nor recommended.

"It cannot be doubted that the Hindus who frequent the Kárlí Caves worship the Dagoba inside in ignorance. Similar cases of mistaken identity are to be found elsewhere in India, as for instance at Gaya in Bengal, where five placid figures of Buddha have been made to do duty as the 'Panch Pandavas' and are worshipped as such by the Hindus. Government very wisely abstains as much as possible from interfering in matters of superstition, although I suppose there would be interference if the Buddhists were present at Kárlí to protest. Yet I think the line may be drawn in discountenancing misappropriation of emblems in a case like this. Educated Hindus would, I think, concur in this course. Let the Hindu fishermen venerate the Dagoba as much as they like, but they have in my opinion no business to paint it as a lingam, or to white-wash the Buddhist carvings and paint the eyes of the figures black. I should say that the Brahmins would settle the matter and smooth all difficulties in the way of cleaning the carvings of this most interesting rock-cut temple.

"As regards the temple at Ambarnáth I quite concur in the views expressed by the Collector of Tháná and hope Government will sanction the measures he particularises. I also support the recommendation that the lease of the Bassein Fort be not renewed so that the ruins may receive preservative measures. This and the other places mentioned I hope to visit before long, but the remedies for protection and custody specified by Mr. Mulock are, I submit, worthy of immediate adoption."

5 In December 1882 the following orders were passed —

Orders of the Bombay Government on preservation of archaeological remains in the Poona and Tháná Districts

Archæological Remains Preservation of

the jungle from the best buildings, also to preserve the inscribed stones and to strengthen the masonry of the various façades of the churches. The greatest eyesores are the Littlewood ruined sugar machinery.

"4. Rs 8 a month would be sufficient for a custodian for the Kánheri Caves

"5. Rs 5 a year might be given to the patel of Kondane to look after the caves in his villages. The payment would ensure his not forgetting the duty.

"6. Regarding the Mahádev Temple at Lonad, the straw ricks have been removed, and orders have been issued to the patel and talati to send an annual report on the state of the temple. The collections of the stones and the planting of the hedge would not cost more than Rs 50 at the outside

"7. There are some other caves in Sálsette that probably deserve preservation—

1.—The Mandapeshvar Cave, near the Borivli Station below a Roman Catholic Church and now in charge of the Roman Catholic community

2.—The Magrthan Cave, also near the Borivli Station

3.—The fine Jogeshvari Cave near the Goregaon Station, the courtyard to which is a good deal choked up with earth and requires clearing out at a cost of Rs 29.

4.—The Mahakala Caves near Kondivte village.

"8. From Captain Cole's letter to me I see he intends returning to Bombay early in December, when he hopes to see all the remains mentioned by me

"9. He will in time submit his proposals regarding the preservation of the Bassein ruins to Government and of the above also, until receipt of his proposals, I would not recommend mine being acted upon "

RESOLUTION—Copies of the letters from the Collectors of Poona and Thána should be forwarded to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India with reference to Government Resolution No 2522, dated the 6th July last, with an intimation that this Government will await receipt of his proposals referred to in paragraph 9 of Mr. Mulock's letter regarding the preservation of archæological remains in the Thána District.

6 Early in December 1882, when I visited Bombay on my return from

Estimates for repairs to buildings at Ahmedabad and Bijápúr

Madras, Colonel Merriman, C S I, R E, the Secretary in the Public Works Department, made over to me a

Bijápúr, which I returned a few days after with suggestions, and placed Rs 5 000 at the disposal of the Bombay Government for each of the two places

7. The following orders with respect to Ahmedabad were passed on the

Orders of the Bombay Government on repairs to buildings at Ahmedabad 23rd December —

Monuments, Architectural, at Ahmedabad—Repairs to certain, No 899, C. W—2166, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1882

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, No 2272 A., dated 25th October 1882

"With reference to Government Resolution, No 711—C. W.—1746, dated 27th September

Estimate No. 274 of 1882, for making thorough repairs to Bāba Lulvi's Mosque near Ahmedabad

Rs 4,601

Estimate No. 275 of 1882 for making thorough repairs to Dhai Hanir's Mosque and Tomb in Asarwa near Ahmedabad

" 5,991

in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No 960—C. W.—1692, dated 15th September 1882, are in hand and will be sent in due course, and remarks that, out of the Budget grant of Rs 9 000, for Architectural remains at Ahmedabad, Rs 8,346 have been allotted on various buildings in that district, and the balance, Rs 654, has been granted to the temple at Ambar-nath "

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, No. 2583 A., dated 5th December 1882.

"Forwards a letter from the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, submitting, for the sanction

Estimate No. 276 of 1882, for repairing Sayad Loman's Mosque and Tomb at Lomasgar

Rs. 12,296

Estimate No. 277 of 1882 for repairs to two Tombs and one Mosque at Butwa

" 9,235

of Government, estimates as per margin, for the preservation of certain Architectural Monuments at Ahmedabad, and enclosing copy of a letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad for perusal, as the remarks contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of it appear to be very sound and

judicious; states that the estimates have been framed as well as they can be, but they cannot be considered satisfactory as this Department is not trained to this kind of work, and recommends that the Executive Engineers may be relieved of this duty which occupies much of their time, and that it may be handed over to an officer specially appointed, as proposed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 711-C W.—1746, dated 27th September 1882.

Letter from the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, No. 727, dated 9th December 1882.

"Returns the estimates noted in the margin, and states that he has recommended the first, and has asked the Comptroller General to place Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of this Department for the purpose. Strongly recommends that photographic negatives be obtained for him of the buildings before and after they are completed."

Sayad Usman's Mosque and Tomb	Rs. 12,296
Batwa	9,256
Baba Lalvi's Mosque and Tomb	5,601
Dhal Harir's Mosque and Tomb	5,991

* * * * *

"RESOLUTION—The Government of India having made a grant of Rs. 5,000 for expenditure in the current year on repairs to the architectural monuments at Ahmedabad, the estimate, amounting to Rs. 12,296, for repairs to Sayad Usman's Mosque and Tomb, may be sanctioned, and the work may be put in hand.

1 Batwa	Rs. 9,256
2 Baba Lalvi's Mosque and Tomb	5,601
3 Dhal Harir's Mosque and Tomb	5,991

"2 The estimates as per margin may be returned to the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, for record pending further provision of funds.

"3. A photograph in negative with six proofs should be obtained and forwarded to Captain Cole as requested.

"4 The attention of the Executive Engineer should be drawn to the remarks made by Captain Cole on the estimates.

8. The following orders with respect to Bijapur were passed on the 23rd

December 1882 —
Orders of the Bombay Government on repairs to buildings at Bijapur

Monuments Architectural, at Bijapur—Repairs to certain No. 900 C, W—2167, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1882

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3028, dated 6th October 1882.

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 690-C W—1692, dated 15th September 1882, submits, for the sanction of Government, estimates as per margin, for making special repairs to the Mehtar Mahal and Mecca Masjid at Bijapur, states that the repairs are necessary to arrest further ruin in the case of these structures, which are remarkable for their architectural beauty, and remarks that there is great difficulty in obtaining work people in sufficient numbers (more particularly masons) at Bijapur, and that it is very doubtful, even if funds should be available, whether the Executive Engineer will be able profitably to undertake any more work than he has now in hand."

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3211, dated 30th October 1882.

"In continuation of his No. 3028, dated 6th October 1882, and with reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 690-C W—1692, dated 15th September 1882, submits, for the sanction of Government, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,676, framed by the Executive Engineer, Kaladgi, for making special repairs to the gateway to the Qagan Mahal in the Arkilla at Bijapur, reports that a sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned from the repair assignment at his disposal, for removing debris and staying further ruin of this entrance gate, but that Mr. Reinold found that much more had to be done than was anticipated; and observes that the present estimate will, it is believed suffice for all such repairs as are necessary to prevent further decay and to restore to a great extent the beautiful stucco work of the interior."

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, No. 3391, dated 25th November 1882.

"With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 690-C W—1692 dated 15th September 1882, and in continuation of his No. 3211, dated 30th October 1882, submits, for the sanction of Government, an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,027, framed by the Executive

Engineer, Kaladgi, for making special repairs to the buildings, known as the Ibrahim Roza, at Bijapur."

Letter from the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, No 726, dated 9th December 1882

"Returns the estimates noted in the margin, and recommends the execution of the three last, amounting to Rs. 4,100, before the close of the present financial year; states that he has made some remarks on each estimate, strongly recommends that photographic negatives be obtained for him of the buildings before and after they are completed"

Bijapur—					
Ibrahim Roza	.	.	.	Rs	12,087
Gagan Mahal	.	.	.	"	1,576
Mehtar Mahal	.	.	.	"	1,585
Mecca Masjid	.	.	.	"	859

"RESOLUTION.—The Government of India having made a grant of Rs 5,000 for expenditure in the current year on repairs to the architectural monuments at Bijapur, the estimates, noted in the margin, may be sanctioned, and the works may be put in hand.

1 Gagan Mahal	.	.	.	Rs	1,576
2 Mehtar Mahal	.	.	.	"	1,585
3 Mecca Masjid	.	.	.	"	859

"2 The estimate, amounting to Rs. 12,027, for repairs to the Ibrahim Roza, may be returned to the Executive Engineer, Kaladgi, for record, pending further provision of funds.

"3. A photograph in negative with six proofs should be obtained of each building and forwarded to Captain Cole as requested

"4 The attention of the Executive Engineer should be drawn to the remarks made by Captain Cole on the estimates."

9 In January 1883 the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, with the concurrence of his Superintending Engineer, addressed me direct as follows —

"Of the sum of Rs 5,000 sanctioned in G O No 2166, dated the 23rd ultimo, for repairs to Osman Khan's Mosque and Tomb, it will be impossible to spend more than Rs 3,000 during the current official year owing to the shortness of time available for work and the distance from which stone has to be brought It is therefore suggested that the Executive Engineer be empowered to expend Rs 2,000 at once in removal of some of the buildings shown on the plan"

10 To this I replied on the 25th January 1883 that I saw no objection to the proposed modifications in the expenditure

11. In reply to a request addressed to the Bombay Public Works, the Travellers' Bungalow at Bijapur sanctioned estimate was sent to me in January 1883, for converting the Masjid of Mahmud at Bijapur into a Travellers' Bungalow (See para 2 of Inspection Note, page xcv)

12 I addressed the following letter to the Bombay Government on the 21st May 1883 —

Letter to the Bombay Government on the general subject of conservation in the Presidency

"I now have the honour to invite the attention of the Bombay Government to the unsatisfactory results obtained under the present system for executing works of conservation in the Bombay Presidency, and to solicit a reconsideration of the subject with the view of applying any available funds to the best advantage

"It will be observed from the statements of the Executive Engineers at Ahmedabad and Bijapur that out of a grant of Rs 10,000 furnished from my Budget for 1882-83 a total sum of only Rs. 2,719 was expended by these two officers, and thus Rs 7,281 lapsed on the 31st March.

"As regards Ahmedabad, an estimate for Syid Usman's Mosque and Tomb, amounting to Rs 12,296, was sanctioned on the 23rd December 1882, and the work ordered to be put in hand to the extent of the Rs. 5,000 granted by the Government of India. The Executive Engineer represented, however, on the 15th January 1883, that so large a sum could not be expended during the official year, and I agreed to his proposal to at once apply Rs. 2,000 to the removal of certain unsightly hovels round the Tomb of Ahmed Shah at Ahmedabad. Even this was not carried into effect, and the actual work done is represented by the sum of Rs. 278 expended in removing and rebuilding a stone wall. The balance of Rs 1,588 is represented by materials at site, whilst a sum of Rs. 3 134 remained unutilised at the end of the year.

"As regards Bijapur, the following estimates were sanctioned —

Gagan Mahal	.	.	.	Rs	1 676
Mehtar Mahal	.	.	.	"	1,585
Mecca Masjid	.	.	.	"	854

and the works were ordered to be put in hand. The actual repairs effected are represented by Rs. 518 on the Mecca Masjid, and Rs. 335 on the Gagan Mahál. A sum of Rs. 4,147 remaining unutilised at the end of March last.

"Although the sum of Rs. 7,281, which was thus surrendered, could have produced considerable good, I would far rather that the money remained unspent than the work be hurried or not first rate of its kind.

"I have not been able to inspect the wall that was rebuilt at Ahmedabad for Rs. 278, but as far as the work at Bijápur is concerned, the repairs to the Mecca Masjid would have been better left, for the most part, undone. It appeared to me that repairs in plaster had been applied without judgment, and the whole most unreasonably whitewashed. As I have explained in my letter No. 25 of the 18th April, Mr. Reinold, the Executive Engineer, was absent from Bijápur at the time of my visit, and I was accordingly unable to ascertain exactly what had been done to the two buildings in question.

"Resolution No. 518 C W—1233 of 1882, states that the preservative works recommended by me (see my preliminary reports on Bijápur and Ahmedabad, dated respectively 17th June and 20th October 1881) are beyond the means of the Bombay Government, whose funds are primarily required for works of public utility. From the experience of last year it is now apparent that when special funds are provided, the difficulties are by no means at an end.

"The recommendations contained in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 265 of the 22nd June 1882, are, I submit, sound, and my experience is that the expenditure to the best advantage of any special grant for preservation can only be secured by employing a special officer with aptitude and liking for this particular class of work. The best course would, I think, be to establish an ancient monuments sub-division, and to place a young officer on special duty for, say, two years. If an Engineer with suitable qualifications could not be spared from the Bombay Public Works Establishment, I would suggest that an application be made to the Government of India in the Public Works Department for the temporary transfer of an Assistant Engineer.

"The Punjab Government has lately established such a sub-division, and the Assistant Engineer in charge, Lieutenant Abbott, R.E., works both at Lahore and at Delhi, being attached to the Provincial Divisions at each place for purposes of routine, accounts, &c.

"If a sum of say Rs. 10,000 can be found by the Bombay Government, I can furnish an equal sum out of my grant for the current year, and will do my best to assist the Bombay Government to find an Engineer of suitable qualifications.

"One or two buildings should, I think, be put in hand at Ahmedabad, and as it is connected by railway with Bijápur, the officer in charge of the sub-division could carry on work at both places. He should be directly under my orders in respect of the technicality of his work, and be attached to the Ahmedabad and Bijápur Divisions for routine matters of expenditure and account.

"His first duty should be to prepare estimates in communication with me, and he should first take in hand the following buildings—

Tomb of Mahmud	Bijápur
Syad Usman's Tomb and Mosque	} Ahmedabad
Ahmed Shah's Tomb	

"I hope that the course suggested will meet with the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and that I may receive an early intimation of the decision arrived at, to permit of my providing funds from the Budget Grant of my Department."

13 After despatching the previous letter, the following Resolution reached me from Bombay—

Resolution of the Bombay Government on repairs at Ahmedabad

Archæological Remains, Ahmedabad, No. 1627, dated Bombay Castle, 15th May 1883

Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 1292, dated 3rd May 1883 forwarding, with reference to Government Resolutions Nos. 3948 and 1783, dated respectively 22nd November 1881 and 15th May 1882, a report on the archæological and architectural remains in Ahmedabad, and observing that the appointment of a Curator, as recommended in paragraph 4 of Captain Cole's report No. 174, dated 24th April 1882, would be most advisable, but that there is no chance of the persons concerned with the mosques contributing to the expenses of his pay.

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the Collector's letter and of its accompaniment should be forwarded to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 1783, dated 15th May 1882.

- 14 The following inspection note on Bassein was forwarded by me to the Bombay Government on the 9th June 1883 —
Bassein

Note on the condition of the Buildings in the Portuguese Fort of Bassein, Bombay.

"My visit to Bassein took place on the 11th November 1882. The Fort is reached from the Bassein road station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and is about 5 miles distant. It was built in 1535 A D by Nuno-da Cunha, and is in the form of an irregular decagon the circumference being a mile and a half. It is close to the sea, and has a sea-gate and a land gate. Near the sea gate is the Cathedral of St Joseph rebuilt in A D 1601. It is in the style of mediæval architecture of Southern Europe, and has a tower, but the whole structure is greatly ruined and surrounded and overgrown by pipal trees and elephant creepers. Dangerous portions of the buildings should be taken down, trees and vegetation removed, and the security of all inscribed stones assured. There is a tombstone in the body of the church, dated A D 1618, which ought also to be preserved.

"An inscription, dated 1536, is mentioned in the history and antiquities of Bassein by J Gerson da Cunha, page 217, as being on a wall of a bastion of the fort. It records the building of the fort, and should be rendered accessible and preserved.

'The chapel of the Misericórdia should be cleared of vegetation.

"The church of N S da Vida as well as another church were converted into warehouses, in connection with a sugar refinery, now abandoned, and the rusted machinery, disused vats, &c., are very unsightly objects in the vicinity.

"The church and monastery of the Jesuits, dated 1548, should as far as possible be preserved by clearing away trees from the cloisters, and by strengthening the masonry of the principal façade. The ruins of the Franciscan church and monastery should also be cleared out, and the numerous tombstones with their various inscriptions preserved.

"Here and there in the walls of the fort are to be seen pieces of sculptured stone, which no doubt in former years belonged to Hindu buildings.

"Within the fort walls is the residence of Major Littlewood, who cultivated the open areas and who built the unsightly sugar refinery works."

- 15 On the 27th of June 1883 I addressed the following inspection note on Bijapur to the Bombay Public Works Department.—
Bijapur

Note on Buildings at Bijapur.

"I visited Bijapur in March 1883 and went over the buildings in the city on the 10th of the month. The new line connecting it with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Hudgi was complete, although not yet open for traffic, and I had the advantage of travelling to and from on the engine of a material train.

"There can be no doubt that Bijapur will become much more frequented as soon as the lines open. The railway station is quite close to Mahmud's Tomb and an estimate for converting the small adjacent mosque into a Travellers' Bungalow was sanctioned at the end last year by the Bombay Government.

"2 I have several times protested against this arrangement as being vandalistic, and one of the principal objects of my visit was to see how far the alterations would affect the building, which is a handsome specimen of architecture.

"3 The accompanying plan, copied from that which was sanctioned, shows how the interior is partitioned off into four sets of rooms—also the latrines and bath-rooms that have been built on to the exterior walls. Two of these excrescences flank the central chapel or mehrab, and to communicate with them a doorway has been opened out through the very sanctuary of the building.

"4 The interior effect of the ranges of arches is entirely spoilt by the partitions, but the walls are carried up only a few feet, so that the four sets of travellers would either have to be noiseless, or else abandon all privacy.

"5. Cut up thus into small chambers the building cannot help being unbearably hot. There is no thorough ventilation in the lower parts of the rooms, and nothing will prevent the upper parts from invasion by bees, bats, or birds.

"6. The accompanying sketches taken from photographs by Mr Reinold, the Executive Engineer, show the east façade of the building towards Mahmud's Tomb. There is a remarkably handsome range of sculptured stone brackets supporting the eave or chujja at the roof-line, and the central dome and flanking minarets are good examples of their class, the

whole being most agreeably harmonious, but the effect is marred when the eye catches the white-washed partitions of the interior and the bath room excrescences

"7 A much more suitable building for travellers is the Nakarkhanah shown in the smaller of the two sketches. It is in fact now used as a rest-house by the Railway Officers, the lower part being used by servants, and the upper floor for sitting and bed rooms. I can speak from personal experience on the occasion of my visit, but was told that there is always a pleasant breeze through the upper rooms, which are raised high above the ground and are therefore very pleasantly cool. The Nakarkhanah, although part of the original design of the whole group of buildings, is quite plain, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, and its permanent conversion into a rest house is far less objectionable from an architectural point of view, and is much more expedient if the comfort of travellers is to be considered

"8 The following estimates which I had previously seen were sanctioned by the Bombay Government on the 23rd December —

	Rs
Gagan Mahál	1 676
Mehtar Mahál	1,565
Mecca Masjid	859

Nothing had been done to the two first buildings, but I regret to say that the repairs to the Mecca Masjid were made to include applications of white wash to the work, which mars the whole flavor of the well intentioned remedies

"9 The Executive Engineer at Bijapur is now busily engaged in converting a number of buildings in the citadel into offices and dwellings for the Kaladgi District Officers, and his time is fully occupied. Two years ago I submitted a report on the Bijapur project (see page CXLI of the Annual Report for 1881-82) but special repairs to the architectural buildings were not sanctioned when the project was finally passed

"10 The experience gained in other parts of India shows that architectural repairs can only be properly done by an officer who devotes his whole time to the work. Bad repairs are worse than neglect. I have therefore recently recommended the Bombay Government to create a special sub-division for conserving ancient monuments in the Presidency. (*Vide* letter No 73, dated 21st May 1883)"

Appendix F

Reports and correspondence concerning Ancient Monuments in Bengal

1 As already pointed out in Appendix Q of the Annual Report for 1881-82, General measures in Bengal page cli, Sir Ashley Eden, when Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, employed Mr Beglar (late Assistant to Major General Cunningham) to conduct repairs to the great Buddhist temple at Buddha Gaya. Mr Beglar has since then been engaged at Sasaram, and has roughly shaped some repair estimates for Rohtasgarh in the neighbourhood of Sasaram.

2 Buddha Gaya having been commenced before my appointment, under the advice and direction of General Cunningham I asked Sir Ashley Eden, who invited me to inspect the work, to let the operations proceed as projected. I visited Buddha Gaya however, on the 7th March 1882, and submitted some general recommendations to the Bengal Government on the subject of completing a set of illustrations of the temple showing its various stages of repair, and urged the provision of permanent custody for the buildings. I also advocated the disposal of the many hundred duplicate specimens of small votive topes and stone fragments among the various provincial museums in India. (See page cli of the Annual Report for 1881-82.)

3 Since then I have been in frequent correspondence with the Bengal Government on the subject of Mr. Beglar's repairs to Shih Shah's Tomb, a Pathan building of importance at Sasaram, 60 miles south of Arrah. An estimate had been prepared by Mr Beglar amounting to Rs 50,698, but not, as is usual in such cases, in consultation with me. Being anxious to know how this amount was to be expended on the building, I asked the Bengal Public Works Department to allow me to see the estimates and received the following letter from the Secretary —

"I am directed to forward herewith for your inspection Mr Beglar's estimate of the cost of thoroughly repairing Shih Shah's Tomb at Sasaram, and to inform you that orders were issued last January authorising Mr Beglar to put in hand such urgent repairs as were immediately necessary to prevent further deterioration of the edifice and a sum of Rs 5000 was placed at his disposal for the purpose. It was intended to sanction subsequently the more important items of the estimate (enclosed herewith), but to limit the expenditure on the work to about Rs 30000.

When the financial arrangements of the current official year came to be revised however, it was found that the necessary demand for works in progress precluded the possibility of carrying out this intention and Mr Beglar is therefore still limited to the execution of the urgent repairs which he originally undertook. These are as follow —

Repairs to dome	Rs. 3 110	item 7 of estimate
Scaffolding for	" 2 500	" 8 "
Repairs to plinth	" 1,884	" 2 " in part.
Do to basement	" 3,746	" 3 " do
TOTAL	11 740	

The remainder of the work provided for in the estimate must stand over for the present and this is the more unfortunate that probably when the time comes for resuming and completing the work Mr Beglar's services may not be available for the supervision of it. Under these circumstances, I am to state it will be an advantage if you can assign any portion of the funds placed at your disposal by the Government of India for the conservation of ancient monuments and enable Mr Beglar to complete such other items of the estimate as you think should be carried out at once.

"I am to request that the estimate may be returned at your early convenience."

4 I subsequently assigned a sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds placed at my disposal by the Government of India for 1882-83, and, as requested, mentioned the items which seemed to me best to carry out for this amount

Inspection note on Shir Shah's Tomb

5 After visiting Sasaram I submitted the following inspection note —

"I visited Sasaram with Mr Beglar, Executive Engineer, Ancient Monuments, Bengal, and inspected his work at Shir Shah's Tomb on the 7th March last

"The first thing that strikes me is the very unsatisfactory condition of the causeway leading to the tomb, which stands in the centre of a large square tank

"The accompanying sketch shows the two fractured ends of the old causeway or bridge and the renovated approach, which is a low earthen embankment, with a small masonry bridge in the centre

"Nothing could be more inconvenient and inharmonious than this arrangement. If it is desirable to reach the tomb at all, it is surely undesirable to descend in order that one may ascend. The old causeway harmonised with the architecture of the tomb and had arches of the Pathan pattern and it is surely inconsistent to place at the very threshold of the edifice anything so out of keeping as the prim little masonry bridge represented in the accompanying sketch. I hope a fresh estimate will be ordered for reproducing the old lines of the causeway.

"The next feature which arrests the eye is the kiosk crowning the dome of the tomb. There can be no doubt that this is a modern feature in the building. The adjacent tomb of Shir Shah's father, Husain Khan, has a pinnacle or finial, which mode of terminating a dome is the invariable feature in all Pathan tombs, and is also used in the Kala-kona Masjid at Delhi, the finest of all the buildings of Shir Shah's time.

"So convinced do I feel that the present kiosk is a modern addition that I advised Mr Beglar to remove it, and to replace it by a finial on the pattern of that in the central dome of the tomb of Shir Shah's father, Husain Khan. (See accompanying sketch)

"Mr Beglar's original estimate of Shir Shah's tomb included repairs to the outer gateway and the approach. Of this, Rs. 11,153 were given by the Bengal Government, supplemented by Rs. 5,000 out of my grant.

"First and foremost, I think the plaster repairs are too conspicuous. The dome which has been completely recovered is most glaringly white. The colour of the plaster should have matched the masonry of the body of the structure. I noticed the re-pointing in the masonry of the plinth to be too heavy, and the plaster used in the parapet walls is, in my opinion, unnecessarily liberal. I mentioned these points to Mr Beglar, and asked that the colour of all the plaster work might be toned down to match the stone colour of the whole mass of building.

The interior of the tomb which is very fine and impressive, is lighted by a series of window openings above the verandah. These used to be filled by tracery, and should be so refilled. The effect would thus gain immensely at a trifling cost.

"The various carved enrichments which adorn both the exterior and interior of the building want clearing. Many of them are of good design and worth illustration, but at present dirt, &c., renders them unattractive.

"Surrounding the verandah of the tomb like a bold cornice is a chujja or eave. In many parts broken, it gives a ruined appearance to the building. Its restoration would not only improve the effect, but keep rain off the walls.

"All traces of coloured tile decoration should be carefully preserved.

"A gateway erected on the west side of the great tank should receive petty repairs.

"The earth excavated to form the great tank was banked up all round its four sides, and to a great measure dwarfs and conceals the tomb. It would be a great advantage to distribute the earth over the surrounding fields.

"The tomb of Husain Khan to the east of the great tank is a building of considerable merit. The sketch gives a general idea of its outline and massive proportions. The interior has a good deal of coloured decoration and incised plaster ornament and there is some tile-work outside. All of these are well worth recording by illustration. The building should be cleaned out and receive necessary repairs to the roof and domes. The fallen eaves or chujjas should be renewed both for protecting the walls and for appearance sake."

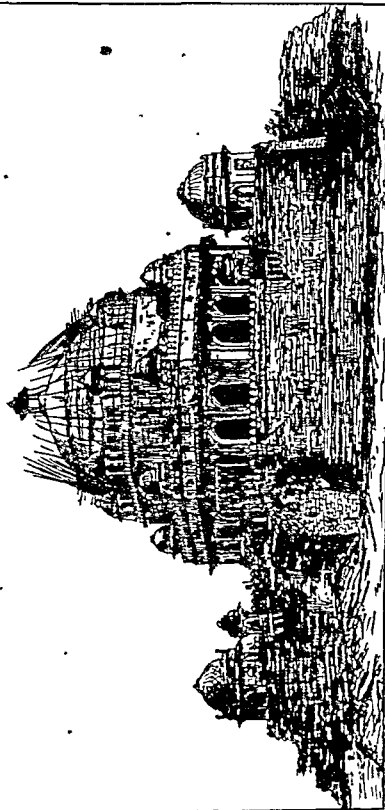
Mr Beglar provided for restoring the old bridge, but the work was taken out of his hands and executed by the Canal Department.



PLATE 10. Dated, March 1885.

Photographed at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta.

SKETCH OF SHIR SHAH'S TOMB AT SASARAM, BENGAL
SHOWING THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CAUSEWAY ACROSS THE TANK

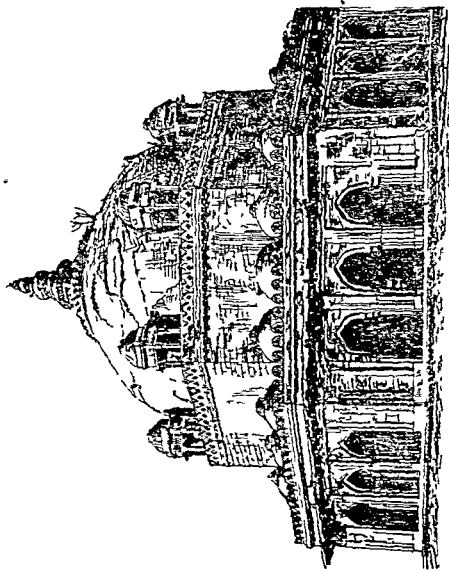


Drawn by A. J. FINE

SHIR SHAH'S TOMB, SASARAM.

Under Repair March 1893

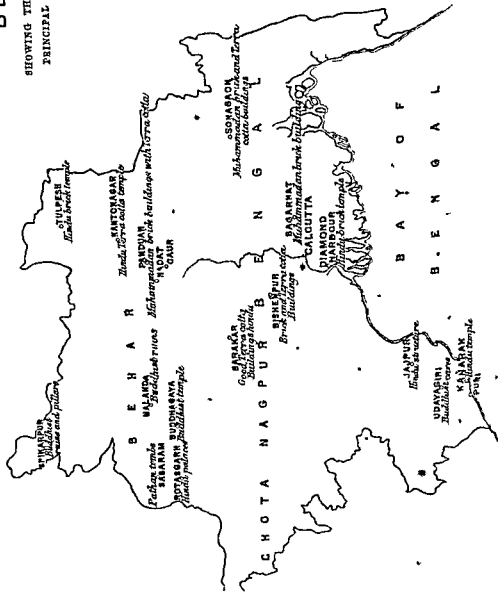
Photographed at the Survey of India Office Calcutta.



11. Tomb of Husain Khan, Father of Shir Shah, at Sasaram.

TOMB OF HUSAIN KHAN FATHER OF SHIR SHAH, AT SASARAM

SKETCH MAP OF BENGAL SHOWING THE LOCALITIES OF SOME PRINCIPAL ANCIENT MONUMENTS.



6 I had previously received, through the Government of India a copy of a report and rough estimate framed by Mr Beglar for repairs to the palace buildings at Rohtasgarh near Sasaram, and took occasion to confer with Mr Beglar

on the subject

7 Having the conviction that the best monuments of *their class* in Bengal should be taken up first, I addressed a letter to the Bengal Government in the Public Works Department (No. 47, dated 26th April 1883), from which the following paragraphs are here quoted —

“The questions in any administrative matter are primarily—what are the best and most singular national monuments? what is the least that should be done to prolong their existence? and by what means is the work to be carried out in any reasonable time? It will certainly be necessary to establish the Ancient Monuments Division for a term of at least three or four years without this, conservation in Bengal will not have been even seriously attempted.

“I have drawn up a rough map of Bengal showing some of the principal ancient monuments in the Presidency. A survey should be made of these, and the remedies indispensable in each case can then be agreed on.”

“Mr Beglar’s report on Rohtasgarh, together with a rough estimate, has been sent to me for opinion. A grant of Rs 10 000 is asked to meet the cost of the repairs of certain structures. To this I can but say that the work seems in itself desirable but, as there are better examples of Man Singh’s buildings in Fortresses Gwalior, to which repairs have commenced, I put the Gaur ruins before Rohtasgarh in degree of national importance.”

“The brick and terra-cotta buildings of Bengal of which the Gaur and Pandurah Mosque, &c., are singularly good examples possess an importance for the whole of India. Buildings of this class were erected in localities where stone was scarce, and a revived knowledge of how brick and terra-cotta were employed would be of practical utility.”

8 To this letter I have as yet received no answer, but it seems to me that inconsistencies will be inevitable *unless general principles applicable to the whole of India* are followed in the selection of monuments to be repaired and in the remedies to be applied

Application of general principles necessary

Appendix G.

Reports and correspondence, &c., concerning ancient monuments in Central India

On the 14th of October 1882 Major Keith was appointed temporarily to be my Assistant for Central India. He had been Assistant for Central India. engaged during the early part of the year, under the Agent to the Governor-General, on repairs to the temples and palace buildings in Fortress Gwalior, also in collecting carved pillars and isolated sculptures round the great Teli ka-Mandir

I gave Major Keith the following instructions on the 26th October
Instructions for sanction 1882 —

"A sum of Rs 20,000 will be allotted by the Government of India this year for repairs to the Sanchi Tōpe and for work at Mandu. The accompanying report shows what are the works that you are to undertake and as any unspent portion of the Rs 20,000 will lapse on the 31st March next, it is important that you should get to work as soon as possible.

You should proceed in the first instance, and with as little delay as possible, to Sanchi to re-erect the western and southern gateways and complete the repairs to the surface masonry of the Great Tōpe."

"Colonel Thomason, R.E., at Indore, has kindly promised to send an engineer for a time to assist you in the rebuilding of the fallen gates, and you should therefore go to Indore on your way to Sanchi in order to confer with him, and to ascertain what material, &c., he could lend you.

The heaviest weight to be lifted will be under 5 tons. You will require three differential pulleys, each capable of lifting such a weight, good strong rope, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and 1 inch iron bars for connecting pieces of stone; a small furnace, lead solder, blacksmith's tools, mason's tools, modelling tools for cleaning the carvings, a garden pump. Portland cement and lime mortar. Bamboos and country rope can be procured at Bhopal. The cost of material tools, &c. salary of temporary establishment, including the pay of the engineer lent by Colonel Thomason, carriage, labour, travelling expenses, and your own salary up to 31st March, will all be charges against the Rs 20,000 grant. The materials that you cannot procure on loan from Colonel Thomason or Mr. Geoghegan must, of course, be purchased.

I shall visit Sanchi early in December next, and probably again in February. If after starting the Sanchi work you find yourself able, you should go to Mandu."

"On the completion of the Sanchi work, I will send a photographer to take photographs of the tōpe and gateways as restored, and these illustrations, together with the photographs already taken, may form a monograph on the works of conservation at Sanchi."

3 After personally inspecting the Sanchi buildings in December 1882 and Inspection of Sanchi (December) seeing the result of the work conducted by Mr

Mears who had been employed the previous year by the Political Agent, Bhopal, in filling the breach in the Tōpe and clearing jungle from the buildings, I found it necessary to somewhat modify the first instructions, and on the 13th December addressed the following to Major Keith —

Revised instructions

"Your attention is directed to the following points in respect of the work at Sanchi —

"The first works to be attended to are — The re-erection of the fallen gateways of the western and southern gates of the Great Tōpe, and repair to the small gateway close by. Arrangements for these should take precedence of all other work. If you find that a heavy timber scaffold cannot be provided here in Bhopal it will be necessary to get the kind of iron rails from Mr. Geoghegan, and to arrange at once for their carriage to Sanchi. This will be somewhat costly and take time. A certain amount of quarrying will have to be done on the Sanchi Hill to supply missing portions of the gates, &c., and you should in

I saw the place in December last, the ground was still strewn with fragments of the railing and tee which surmounted the great mound with huge blocks of the fallen southern and western gates and with carvings of all kinds belonging to the four Buddhistic shrines that occupied positions against the plinth of the tope opposite the four gateways. The plan is an accurate record of the position and nature of the fragments that surrounded the various monuments on the hill. It will be observed that the tope and railings are elliptical in plan and not circular as hitherto represented.

6 By March a complete transformation had taken place. The whole of the jungle had been removed from the Great Tope. The ground round it had been partially cleared and sloped so as to prevent water lodging. The processional path between the railing and plinth of the mound had been partly freed of debris and earth, the stone pavement laid bare and several fragments of sculpture were recovered during the process of clearing. The figures of Buddha were in process of re-erection in their respective places against the plinth of the tope opposite each of the four gateways. The great Asoka railing had fallen between the north and west gates between the west and south gates and at the east entrance and was shaky in many other places. The whole had been straightened and securely tied by iron bars across the circular processional path to the masonry of the tope.

North gate The northern gate rendered dangerous by the crack across the lower part of one of its uprights had been secured in the same way by iron bars to the tope.

East gate The eastern gateway had been similarly secured. The southern and western gateways were in process of re-erection. The smaller gateway of the tope to the north had been completely rebuilt. In supplying missing portions of the gateways that were re-erected plain stone was used. Any reproduction of carvings must have been imaginative and wholly misleading. The sculptures on the northern gateway and gateway of the small tope had been thoroughly cleaned greatly to their advantage.

South and west gates Each bas-relief has become as sharp and clear as when first chiselled.

Small gate

Cleaning of sculptures

Owing to the eradication of jungle, the outline and position of the various surrounding topes, temples, Chaitya Hall, Vihara, and walls of the monastic buildings are now evident. The approach road on the north side of the hill has been opened out and restored and the ancient causeway leading from the small tope B2 on the west has been improved and stepped. The retaining wall to the east of the Great Tope had been partially rebuilt, and the temples, Chaitya Hall and Vihara cleared of debris. Two large statues of Porters or 'Gwariyas' found in clearing the ground had been erected to the north of the Great Tope.

7 The heavy part of the work is done, but the following remains to be finished—

GREAT TOPE

- (1) Complete the sloping off of the ground
- (2) Completely eradicate all roots of trees or creepers
- (3) Rebuild the plinth which bulges dangerously near the south gate
- (4) Secure the surface masonry of the tope by filling in the joints and pointing
- (5) Rebuild the railing on the summit of the mound
- (6) Complete cleaning of all sculptures

SMALL TOPE B2

- (7) Fill in the breach in the mound
- (8) Secure surface masonry of the mound
- (9) Clear ground of rubbish and trees
- (10) Secure railings
- (11) Clean up processional path
- (12) Clean all carvings
- (13) Wall round the small tope

GENERAL.

- (14) Build a wall round the Great Tope Temple, Vihara and Chaitya, clear of all ancient foundations of buildings
- (15) Complete small repairs to buildings to secure them against rain
- (16) Put up stone slabs with inscriptions giving name and date of each structure and when repaired

consultation with Mr John Lewis the subordinate placed at my disposal, make out a complete list of all tools and plant which you will require, and take immediate steps for obtaining them on loan from the railway contractor or from the Durbar, or else by purchasing them

"I am disposed to postpone doing anything to the surface of the great hemispherical dome of the tope, the renovated portion shows signs of settling down and during this, pointing the masonry joints would be useless. Moreover, the dome was originally plastered over, as may be seen in certain parts, and after the railing has been replaced on the summit, it will be time to consider what is best to be done with the dome surface

"The upper railing and tee of the tope should, as far as possible be, re-erected.

"An approach path should be made up the side of the hill, and steps cut in the rock where necessary. The causeway to the small tope on the west should also be improved by cutting steps, &c.

A good deal remains to be done in jungle clearing, and all the buildings and remains in the hill should be completely freed from creepers and trees. The tree near the northern gateway of the great tope should be felled in several pieces, and for this you will want some large saws and axes

"Mischievous chipping of carvings still goes on and can only be prevented by erecting a wall all around the area covered by buildings, but as there is abundance of stone available on the hill, it will not be difficult to make a 7 foot dry masonry wall to surround the Great Tope and the adjoining Chaitya Temple and Vihara. The small tope to the west should also be so protected, and gates under lock and key be provided at each place so that the straying cattle and trespass by idlers and mischievous persons may be prevented. The head man Sanchi Kanakhera should have charge of the keys and be held responsible

"I think a good deal may be done to the railing round the Great Tope by straightening the piers and holding them erect by iron bars let into the plinth of the tope

"A recent earthquake has caused a serious crack right across the bottom of the right pier of the northern gateway. Fortunately the crack is nearly in a horizontal plane, but it would I think be well to tie the top of the two piers of the gate by iron bars to the tope itself, and thus lessen the danger of falling backwards or forwards should Sanchi be again visited after an earthquake

"The space between the railing and tope is paved with large radiating slabs of stone which should be laid bare and the covering earth all removed. The Buddhist figures should, as far as possible be replaced in their positions opposite the gateways. The steps recently built to the top of the plinth have a number of carved stones which belong to the upper railing steps and which should be removed. Fergusson's and Cunningham's illustrations show a noble flight of stairs at the south gate, and these stairs should be restored

"The small tope to the west might hereafter be repaired by filling in the hole and repairing the dome

"The sculptures of the gateways of the Great Tope and of the small gateway near, also of the railing of the small tope to the west, should be thoroughly cleaned

"All carved fragments, the original position of which cannot be identified, should be carefully collected together

"The work of re-erecting the gateway is of paramount importance, but I hope you will find time to visit the topes in the neighbourhood at Andher, Bhojpur, Sonari, and Sathari."

4 I again visited Sanchi on the 12th, 14th March and was most satisfied

Inspection of Sanchi
March)

with what had been done. Major Keith's health had unfortunately prevented his reaching the scene of operations until December, but the progress made,

must say, under difficulties of no common kind, during the months of January and February seemed to me most creditable to Major Keith and to Mr Lewis, the Engineer placed at my disposal by Colonel Thomson

5 The accompanying plan shows the condition of the Buddhist remains in

Plan of the Sanchi Hill

Partial clearing of trees and
filling the breach in tope
1881-82.

January 1881. Since then Mr Mears partially cleared away the trees and vegetation which had overgrown the various structures. He also filled in the breach in the Great Tope. Although a step in the right direction a great deal remained to be done, and when

I saw the place in December last, the ground was still strewn with fragments of the railing and tee which surmounted the great mound with huge blocks of the fallen southern and western gates, and with carvings of all kinds belonging to the four Buddhistic shrines that occupied positions against the plinth of the tope opposite the four gateways. The plan is an accurate record of the position and nature of the fragments that surrounded the various monuments on the hill. It will be observed that the tope and railings are elliptical in plan and not circular as hitherto represented.

6 By March, a complete transformation had taken place. The whole of the jungle had been removed from the Great Tope. The ground round it had been partially cleared and sloped so as to prevent water lodging. The processional path between the railing and plinth of the mound had been partly freed of debris and earth, the stone pavement laid bare and several fragments of sculpture were recovered during the process of clearing. The figures of Buddha were in process of re-erection in their respective places against the plinth of the tope opposite each of the four gateways. The great Asoka railing had fallen between the north and west gates, between the west and south gates, and at the east entrance and was shaky in many other places. The whole had been straightened and securely tied by iron bars, across the circular processional path to the masonry of the tope.

North gate The northern gate rendered dangerous by the crack across the lower part of one of its uprights had been secured in the same way by iron bars to the tope.

East gate The eastern gateway had been similarly secured. The southern and western gateways were in process of re-erection. The smaller gateway of the tope to the north had been completely rebuilt. In supplying missing portions of the gateways that were re-erected plain stone was used any reproduction of carvings must have been imaginative and wholly misleading. The sculptures on the northern gateway and gateway of the small tope had been thoroughly cleaned greatly to their advantage.

Cleaning of sculptures Each bas-relief has become as sharp and clear as when first chiselled.

Owing to the eradication of jungle, the outline and position of the various surrounding topes, temples, Chaitya Hall, Vihara and walls of the monastic buildings are now evident. The approach road on the north side of the hill has been opened out and restored and the ancient causeway leading from the small tope B2 on the west has been improved and stepped. The retaining wall to the east of the Great Tope had been partially rebuilt, and the temples, Chaitya Hall and Vihara cleared of debris. Two large statues of Porters or 'Gwariyas' found in clearing the ground had been erected to the north of the Great Tope.

7 The heavy part of the work is done but the following remains to be finished —

GREAT TOPE

- (1) Complete the sloping off of the ground
- (2) Completely eradicate all roots of trees or creepers
- (3) Rebuild the plinth which bulges dangerously near the south gate
- (4) Secure the surface masonry of the tope by filling in the joints and pointing
- (5) Rebuild the railing on the summit of the mound
- (6) Complete cleaning of all sculptures

SMALL TOPE B2.

- (7.) Fill in the breach in the mound.
- (8.) Secure surface masonry of the mound.
- (9.) Clear ground of rubbish and trees.
- (10.) Secure railings.
- (11.) Clean up processional path.
- (12.) Clean all carvings.
- (13.) Wall round the small tope.

GENERAL.

- (14.) Build a wall round the Great Tope, Temple, Vihara, and Chaitya ; clear of all ancient foundations of buildings.
- (15.) Complete small repairs to buildings to secure them against rain.
- (16.) Put up stone slabs with inscriptions giving name and date of each structure and when repaired.

Appendix H

Reports and correspondence, &c., on Ancient Monuments in Rajputana

1 The Government of India has, since June 1882, been in correspondence with the Agent to the Governor General concerning monuments in Rajputana, and the latter has reported that as a rule, the Rajputana Chiefs prefer to make their own arrangements for the preservation and repair of their ancient 'ancestral' buildings, but that all that is needed is to indicate where restoration is proper and necessary

2 The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, in approving the suggestions of the Agent to the Governor General, observed in a letter to the latter, dated 12th June 1883 that "the objects of the Government of India will be fully attained if the Durbars can be induced to make a real effort to carry out Major Cole's plans by means of their own Agency"

3 I visited Ajmir on the 28th of July 1882, and inspected the Pavilion in the Diolai Bagh which has hitherto been used for municipal meetings. It had been partially freed of its excrescent buildings by Mr Brassington Executive Engineer at Ajmir, but I found that a good deal more clearing and some dismantling would have to be done before a correct perception of the necessary remedies could be acquired

4 Mr Saunders, the Commissioner, drew my attention to some buildings in the Ajmir Fort. They are of Akbar's time and certainly worth photographing. The principal Pavilion is used as a Tehsil. The entrance gateway has some nice screen-work which I noticed to be closed up and which should be opened out

5 I went to the Mosque called the 'Arhai din ka Jhompra,' a dome of which is still open and requires repair. It appeared to me desirable to remove a tree in front of the facade, as the range of arches cannot be properly seen. The pillars of the building require cleaning, at present the elaborate carvings are full of dirt and plaster

6 I again visited Ajmir on my return from Meywar, and on the 14th August went over the fort crowning the Taragar hill in order to see the ruined entrance gateway for which Lieutenant Colonel Steel R.L. had asked me to provide a restored drawing. There are several tanks in the fort, and a Mosque of Akbar's time liberally white washed by the Muhammadans. They told an endowment of about Rs 3000 annually for the maintenance of the structure and might be induced to apply more appropriate remedies and keep the place clean

7 In October 1882 I forwarded plans for repairing the Pavilion in the Diolai Bagh and for restoring the Taragar gateway at Ajmir to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana

8 In November 1882 Mr Brassington sent me an estimate amounting to Rs 250 for further development of the old written work in the modern surroundings of the Diolai Bagh. I saw and I returned it recommended

9 In January 1883 I approved and returned Mr Brassington's estimate

Estimate for repairs to the
Ajmir Mosque

amounting to Rs 323 for repairing one of the domes
in the Arhai din ka Jhompra Mosque

10 An estimate amounting to Rs 10,000 having been drawn out by Mr

Estimate for repairs to the
Taraghar Gate Ajmir

Brassington for restoring the Taraghar Gate, the Gov-
ernment of India undertook to provide half the esti-
mated cost, and I was asked for the other half I was

at the time unable to recommend this allotment

11 An estimate amounting to Rs 10,830 for completely repairing the Pavi-

Estimate for repairs to the
Pavilion in the Daolat Bagh
Ajmir

lion in the Daolat Bagh, having been drawn up by
Mr Brassington, Executive Engineer, Mayo College,
Ajmir, and sent to me for opinion, I returned the

same in June 1883 and offered to contribute a sum of Rs 5,000 out of my
budget grant for the year 1883-84

12 A survey of Khoja Syuds Tomb and adjacent buildings at Ajmir was
made in August 1882, and will with notes show what are the requisite remedies
for preserving the various edifices

13 My inspections in the territories of His Highness the Maharana of

Meywar

Udaipur occurred between the 30th July and the
9th August 1882 Notes on Udaipur, Ahar, Nagda,

and Chittore have already appeared in the Appendix of the Annual Report
for 1881-82 (see page clxxi) Complete surveys were with the consent of

Surveys in the Fort of
Chittore

the Maharana made during March and April 1883
of the Khumbo Ranas Tower of Victory, of the Jaina
Tower, and of the Sanga Chaori in the Chittore

Fortress The plans are about to be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor
General in Rajputana together with recommendations for repairing those very
elaborate and interesting structures

14 I visited Mount Abu on the 17th August in order to confer with the

Mount Abu.

Agent to the Governor General, and took the oppor-
tunity of again inspecting the Dilwarra Temples which

Dilwarra Temples.

I now have permission from the Sirohi Durbar to sur-

vey The means at the disposal of the Jain Committee for maintaining these
structures are ample and sufficient to keep them in the good condition which,
as works of art of no mean order, they well merit A careful survey will be re-
quired to show what is the present condition of the Temples and to indicate
what is required to prolong their existence and preserve their elaborate archi-
tecture

15 On my return from Rajputana to head-quarters in August 1882 I stayed

Amber Palace Jaipur

a day at Jaipur and went out to the Maharaja's
Palace at Amber My inspection notes are embodied

in a memorandum dated the 18th August, addressed to the Resident at Jaipur
(see page clxiv of the Annual Report for 1881-82) Permission has since been
given by the Maharaja for me to make a survey of Amber, and this will afford an
opportunity of recording in detail what should be done to maintain the Palace
buildings in the condition which they deserve

Appendix I.

Reports and correspondence, &c., concerning Ancient Monuments in the Punjab.

1. The Punjab Public Works Department had, on the 4th March 1882, sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 14,130 for repairing the tomb of the Emperor Jahangir at Shahdara, and directions were given to make as much progress as possible before the close of the financial year.

* 2. On the 15th May 1882 I was informed that funds were required to carry out the following works.—
Financial requirements in 1882.

	Rs.
I. Restoration of Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara, Lahore : estimate sanctioned for Rs. 14,130, balance required for 1882-83	11,000
II. Gateway of old Serai Nur Mahal : estimate sanctioned for Rs. 3,500; expenditure 500; balance required for 1882-83	3,000
III. Laying out grounds near Humayun's Tomb, Delhi : estimate called for, probable outlay about	2,500
IV. Improving and fencing the grounds attached to Jamali Kamali Tomb and Mosque at the Kutub, say	500
V. Improvements to Shahimmar Gardens, Lahore	3,000
Total Rs.	20,000

3. On the 19th June I submitted plans and drawings showing how the gateway of the serai at Nur Mahal near Jullundur should be repaired in order to follow the old architectural lines.

Plans for repairing the Nur Mahal Serai Gateway, Jullundur

4. On the 12th July the plans for improving the enclosure to Humayun's Tomb was sent to me for opinion. These I returned pointing out that modernizing the grounds seemed objectionable, and that the old masonry water-channels and raised paths should be set in order, so as to preserve the original geometrical arrangement of the garden, the plots of ground then under cultivation by the representative of the kings of Delhi for tobacco, &c., being simply rescued and turfed. This has since been done.

Plans for repairing the Tomb and Mosque Jamali Kamali

5. On the 13th July General Pollard sent me a plan and estimate for repairing the tomb and mosque called Jamali Kamali at Delhi. I returned these remarking that I thought the tomb and mosque should not be restored but simply repaired, and the ornamental gothic iron gates provided for by the Executive Engineer should be replaced by perfectly plain ones. I also advocated securing the existing tile work, not restoring it. There is insufficient data in the existing portions of both mosque and tomb for restoration of their structures.

6. A sum of Rs. 38,000 was allotted on the 9th October 1882 to the Punjab Government of India grant for conservation of ancient monuments.

7 A revised estimate for repairing the mosque and tomb of Jamali Kamali was sent to me by the Punjab Government, and I returned it recommended on the 12th October.

8 It having been decided that Mr Heath, Executive Engineer, Archaeological Division, North-Western Provinces, could not be spared to superintend work in the Punjab as proposed, Sir Charles Aitchison determined on appointing a special officer. The following Resolution was communicated to me and published by Sir Charles Aitchison —

“With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No 132, dated 23rd September 1882, to your address, placing at the disposal of this Government a grant of Rs 38,000 for the restoration of historical buildings in the Punjab I am desired by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to forward for information copy of a Resolution, No 5872, dated 3rd November last, issued in this Department, regarding the formation of a new sub-division under the charge of Lieutenant Abbott, R E., Assistant Engineer, for carrying out the several restorations proposed in this Province, and to intimate the action already taken by the Provincial Public Works Department in regard to them

Resolution of the Punjab Government

“Resolution by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, dated 3rd November 1882

* * * * *

“OBSERVATIONS — Her Majesty's Secretary of State having sanctioned the appointment of a Curator of Ancient Monuments charged with conserving under Government the most celebrated and important examples of national archaeology and architecture, the Governor General in Council was pleased to appoint Captain H H Cole R E., to be Curator, and to direct him, in communication with Local Governments and Administrations, to inspect and report on such of these as either from an archaeological or artistic point of view are worthy of preservation or restoration

“In compliance with these orders Captain Cole has examined and reported on the most important buildings in this Province

“(1) The cities of Delhi and Lahore, as well as other parts of the Punjab, are peculiarly rich in such national monuments, and the Lieutenant Governor would gladly see all those enumerated in Captain Cole's report taken up in turn, but in view of the limited amount of funds Imperial and Provincial, that could be justifiably appropriated, such restoration can only proceed gradually. Work enough might undoubtedly be found in and around the great centres of Delhi and Lahore to justify the establishment of a separate division, but at present the available funds will not admit of this

“(3) Further, the work of restoration of these historical and specially architectural or artistic buildings must necessarily proceed with caution judgment and artistic taste and the superintendence should be entrusted to an expert, or an officer who may make the work a special study. In the absence of any specially qualified officer the best way of obtaining such an expert will be to train him up for the work under Captain Cole's superintendence, and this can be best done by nominating a junior officer of the Public Works Department and attaching him to the Executive Division within which the buildings to be first taken in hand are situated

“RESOLUTION — To meet as far as possible the wishes of the Government of India, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has resolved, as an experimental measure for two years on the formation of a sub division and the nomination of a young officer of the Public Works Department to take charge of it. The pay and allowances of this officer will be borne by the Province, and he will in close communication with and under the approval of the Curator of Ancient Monuments, arrange the plan of the repairs and prepare the estimates, which will then be laid before the Punjab Government for acceptance formal sanction, and allotment of funds from such sums as may from time to time be granted by the Government of India, supplemented by whatever funds it may be found possible to give from Provincial sources.

“In conformity with these views, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Abbott R.E., to the charge of the new archaeological sub-division. This officer will be in the first instance attached to the Lahore Provincial Division”

- 9 A revised estimate for repairing the Nur Mahal Gateway had been sent to me for remarks on the 4th December 1882, and was returned recommended on the 13th of the month
- 10 From the 21st to the 31st January 1883 I was engaged in going over the various buildings at Lahore, Delhi, and Jullundur with Lieutenant Abbott, R E., and subsequently submitted the following inspection notes to the Punjab Public Works Department —

NOTES ON BUILDINGS AT LAHORE

Asaf Khan's Tomb at Shahdara

Sanctioned estimate for Rs 3781

The surface masonry of the walls has been plastered up and panelled. This was done without my knowledge and does not repeat or follow the old lines of the design. The plaster surface should be removed at once and, to prevent further ruin, only the gaps in the walls filled in with brick masonry. The drainage from the roof and dome should be provided for by pipes to carry the water clear of the walls.

The little ornamental tiling that remains is to be secured by edging with cement, but no painted work is to be done. Any painted work that has been done should be removed.

The floor of the tomb is to be covered with concrete.

The ground round Asaf Khan's Tomb should be taken up and released from cultivators and then turfed.

Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara

The present relaying of the mosaic terrace is done in too patchy a way to ensure that the terrace is rendered uniformly water tight. The whole should be gradually relaid in sections of say 5 or 6 feet square. Each marble tile should be kept in its relative place in the pattern so as to ensure better fitting. To do this will require very great care in taking up the mosaic. The marble work should be laid out on a table of the size of the sections under treatment, damaged marbles should then be replaced by new ones, the whole relaid on the terrace embedded in cement. The terrace over the passages to the Tomb and over the verandahs should be done first.

[I have recommended the expenditure of Rs 3000 on a portion in order to arrive at a rate for the whole.]

The walls of the verandahs should be freed of whitewash and the tile work carefully cleaned. The grounds should be taken over and laid out on the old lines of the garden the present areas under cultivation being turfed.

[I have recommended an expenditure this year of Rs 3000 on works and Rs 2000 on the revival of the grounds.]

The enclosure arcades and entrance buildings should be freed of all the modern partitions and walls that were inserted by the railway authorities or others, until this is done it will not be possible to judge of the best way of dealing with the old structures. I have seen and recommended Lieutenant Abbott's estimate for this work amounting to Rs 392.

The encroachment of the Ravi should be very carefully watched.

Shahismar Gardens

I approve of the estimate framed by Lieutenant Abbott for improvements to the Shahismar Gardens, but the enclosure walls require attention, and an estimate should be framed for straightening the portions

that are dangerous and out of the perpendicular. Any repairs or rebuilding should be in perfectly plain brick masonry, and no ornamental surface plastering is to be renewed.

The public should be able to see the exteriors of the two gateways that are ornamented with coloured tile work. This tile work is a good deal damaged and should be secured by cementing the fractured edges.

The building marked on the plan as the Khaf gah is of no importance, and its demolition would improve that part of the grounds. [I have seen Lieutenant Abbott's estimates and have recommended an expenditure this year of Rs 4000.]

Ali Mardan's Tomb

This building stands on the south side of the Shahlimar road opposite the Golabi Bagh

Ali Mardan's Tomb.

The Tomb has been gutted of all its surface masonry. The only thing to be done is to fill up the larger gaps in the walls with brick work, and to remove the walls which block some of the exterior archways.

Near the Tomb is a building worth preservation covered with brightly coloured tiles. It should be freed of all its modern additions and the tile work secured.

A path should be made from the high road to these two buildings.

Naulakka Burj

Lahore Fort

This building should be taken in hand before others in the Fort.

The parapet to be restored. The marble chujjas with their architraves and brackets to be made good where fallen. The exterior marble work to be renewed where its place has been taken by plaster.

The floor of the pavilion to be relaid in marble. All painted putty or cement to be removed from the mosaics, and all mosaic work to be renovated *where there is sufficient evidence for the pattern*.

The roof to be made perfectly water tight, the modern painted work to be left as it is for the present.

The marble screen-work flanking the pavilion to be repaired and restored.

All white and colour washing to be removed from the masonry work in the Shish Mahal and Palace buildings. [Lieutenant Abbott has framed an estimate which I have seen and recommended.]

Chauburjs.

This gateway is close to the road. The gaps in the walls and unsupported projections should be filled with brick masonry.

Chauburj on the Multan Road.

The tile work should in damaged places, be edged with cement. Some of the panels are blackened with damp, and an experiment should be made to clean the surface. A subsequent wash of silicate may protect them from the weather. Silicate wash can be obtained in Calcutta.

The cracks in the arches should be carefully filled with cement, and the spaces in the coving of the towers left bare by the falling away of tiles should be filled up with cement.

Tomb of Ishaq Ghorri on the Mian Mir road

Gaps in the masonry should be filled. The dome should receive petty repairs to arrest further decay.

Ishaq Ghorri Tomb, Mian Mir Road.

The fallen chujjas to be replaced and the plastering of the coving under them to be renewed.

No plaster work is to be done inside.

Golabi Bagh Gate on the Shahlimar Road

Golabi Bagh Gate, Shahlimar Road

Gaps in the masonry to be filled up, broken tile edges to be cemented, remove extraneous partitions and fence in the front like the Chauburj.

Dai Angan near the Golabi Bagh.

Fill up gaps in masonry, preserve the tile work by cement edging, make an experiment to clean the painted work, particularly in the exterior kiosques, open out the staircase to the roof.

Dai Angan near the Golabi Bagh

A wire fence should be placed round the raised terrace and the weeds and earth removed off it.

Sharifa Begum's Tomb

This is a square building with some fine tile work of cypress trees on a white ground.

Sharifa Begum's Tomb, near the Golabi Bagh.

The raised terrace surrounding it has been removed, the masonry of the lower portion should be repaired and painted, and the tile work preserved by edging.

Begumpura Masjid is worth preserving, and permission should be obtained and the building taken on the Nuzul list
Begumpura Masjid All tile work to be cleaned and preserved, where necessary, by edging.
 The fallen chujja should be replaced

Makbara and Masjid of Khwaja Kawand Mahn ud at Begumpura.

The dome and lower masonry of the Tomb may be repaired and the interior painting on plaster cleaned
Makbara and Masjid of Khwaja Kawand Mahn ud The Mosque is only worth petty repairs to prevent it falling
Makbara Shah Belawul, near Begumpura, is worth only petty repairs to the masonry walls and domes
Tomb of Prince Parwiz, near Begumpura, is worth petty repairs only

NOTES ON BUILDINGS IN THE JULLUNDUR DISTRICT, PUNJAB.

Nakodar—15 miles from Jullundur civil station, has two tombs of considerable beauty and interest, said, in the list of objects of antiquarian interest in the Punjab published in 1875, to have been built in the reign of the Emperor Jahangir I visited them with Mr Harrington, Executive Engineer of Jullundur, and Lieutenant Abbott on the 31st January last.
Larger Tomb The larger tomb is square in plan and of brick masonry, covered outside with brilliant tile work of the mosaic class The interior is plastered with chunam and slightly decorated

The structure has been freed by Mr Harrington of modern doors, &c., and is in course of repair The structure is in fair order, but the terrace on which it is raised requires relaying, and the tile work is a good deal decayed on the north south, and east sides The west side is in good order excepting the lower portions, which appear to have been wilfully removed Mr Harrington wishes to restore the tile work, but the cost would be great even if the work could be satisfactorily done I think an experiment might be made to reproduce one panel, but the rest of the tile work should be preserved by cleaning, washing over with silicate wash, and edging with cement The colours employed in the patterns are numerous—yellow, green, white, dark blue turquoise deep maroon, orange,—many of which are not produced by the modern tile-workers in India

The repairs to the interior of the tomb should leave it as originally, and no new colouring introduced in the plaster or chunam work The door and other openings should be closed by iron bars let in to the wall near the inner surface so as to leave a good "reveal" One opening should have a wicket or gate

The lower part of the exterior surface of the dome wants cleaning up An inscribed band runs round the lower part of the dome inside the tomb, and would probably give the date of the building and name of the person for whom it was erected A ground plan should be made and outline elevations and sections A photograph should also be taken to show the west façade, and details drawn of the tile panels

The smaller tomb is octagonal in plan and has the appearance of being the older in date
Smaller Tomb Mr Harrington is removing the modern doors, &c., and about to repair the structure The inscription in the building will probably give the correct date and information of the building The material used is brick, which, where not covered with tile work, seems to have been originally pointed Now a number of vulgar modern Sikh paintings cover the walls, and their removal to show original pointed brick surface would be no disadvantage The tile work is of a singular class, being edged by brick and entirely geometrical in pattern Yellow turquoise, dark blue, green, and a variegated blue, are the colours used The repairs to the interior should have the appearance as nearly like the original design as possible, and as in the case of the larger building the openings should be closed by iron bars, one being fitted with a door A plan outline elevation and sections should be made and a photograph taken and details drawn in colour of the different tile patterns

In removing plaster from tile work or the brick surfaces of the wall, care should be taken to soften it by native vinegar or acid and water, so that it may be removed without injury or scratching of the work underneath

I have not seen the estimate for repairing the Nakodar tombs, but have recommended an expenditure this year of Rs. 2 000

After visiting Nakodar, Mr Harrington, Lieutenant Abbott and I went on to see the work in progress at Nur Mahal. The principal gateway of the Sarai built by Nur Jahan, the wife of Jahangir, is being completely renovated. The structure has been rendered secure by Mr Harrington, and the carved masonry of the façade is in process of being restored in a thorough manner by that officer. I have both photographs and plans of this building, but a completion photograph should be taken of the façade to illustrate what is done

NOTES ON BUILDINGS AT DELHI

Tomb and mosque known as Jamali Kamali—The pointing in the masonry of the mosque has been done too heavily and in grey. It should be as light as possible and of the same colour as the stone. No more plaster than absolutely necessary should be used anywhere

Jamali Kamali near the Kutub.

Mosque.

The mehrabs or western niches of the mosque should be cleaned

The finial or pinnacle of the central dome of the mosque has been incorrectly renewed and should be removed. Failing more authentic information of the original surface of the dome, it would be better to colour the plaster like the masonry, not grey as at present

The ornamental plaster inches in the enclosure walls of the mosque should be cleaned

Tomb of Jamali Kamali—All the exterior and interior tile work should be carefully cleaned. The painting of the plaster, ceiling, and walls should adhere closely to the original colours. The work might be given to Ismail Khan,¹ painter in Delhi. The pavement of stone squares, about to be repaired in front of the tomb, has a central portion of ornamental plaster which should be left as originally designed. The pattern can be made out from what is left. [An estimate has been recommended by me for the above and sanctioned.]

Tomb

The mosque and tomb when repaired should be in charge of a resident chowkidar and not made over to the Muhammadans. Near Jamali Kamali is a rectangular pavilion on 12 square pillars with a domed plaster ceiling worth care on account of its incised ornaments

Kutub Minar and surrounding buildings—These should be enclosed by a fence of wire supported on stone uprights and the grounds turfed and paths kept trim. I have pointed out to Lieutenant Abbott what direction the fence should take, and what grounds and buildings should be enclosed. [An estimate for this has been sanctioned.]

The tomb of Imam Zamin should have all whitewash removed from its walls and pierced screens and its fallen chujra renewed. [An estimate for Rs. 18 has been recommended by me for the above and sanctioned.]

Imam Zamin.

Ala ud-din's Gateway—To have a concrete floor and its masonry carvings and walls cleaned. The missing points of the cusped arch to the east should be renewed. [An estimate has been recommended by me and sanctioned for the above.]

Ala ud-din's Gate

Shams ud-din's Tomb—Clean up the marble tombstone and remove all traces of whitewash from the carved masonry walls of the structure

Shams-ud-din's Tomb

The great range of arches in the Masjid-i-Kutub ul Islam require to have their carved surfaces cleaned also do the carved pillars of the colonnade. A lump sum of say Rs. 300 might with advantage be set aside this year, i.e. before the end of March for cleaning such carved work. The domes of the mosque should be repaired where necessary also the terrace roofs. [An estimate for the above has been sanctioned.]

Great Arches.

Cleaning of carved work

Tombs of the Lodis near the road between the Safdar Jang and Humayun tombs—There are two octagonal tombs and two square ones all worth attention. The two latter are close together and encroached on by dwellings of cultivators

Tombs of the Lodis.

Attached to the larger square tomb is a mosque with profuse plaster ornament occupied, apparently by cattle and very dirty and neglected. All the buildings should be placed in a state of cleanliness and repair and rendered accessible from the road by paths. Ground plans should be made of all and photographs taken. Detail drawings should be made of the different classes of ornamental plaster and stone work.

¹ Descendant of the painter employed to the Moguls under Akbar's time

Humayun's Tomb—The railing on the raised platform to be repaired. The interior walls of chunam require cleaning and the portions whitewashed should be renewed in chunam. The finials or pinnacles of the kiosques on the roof should be renovated. The plastered walls of the roof buildings should be cleaned and the chujjas repaired. The inlaid paved floors of the interior of the tomb should be renovated where damaged.

The small tomb in the Humayun enclosure requires to be freed of weeds and small trees and the floor renewed in concrete. [An estimate for Rs 187 has been sanctioned for this.] The blue-domed tomb outside the Humayun enclosure towards the Jumna should be rendered accessible and the surrounding ground freed from cultivation. The tile work on it should be cleaned and protected where needful by cement. [An estimate has been sanctioned for this.]

Kila Kona Masjid in Purana Kila—This should be cleaned up. The floor repaired in concrete, the stone and marble mosaics repaired, the fallen chujjas renewed, the bracketed window over the central arch repaired, and leaks in the roof stopped. All the interior stone and marble work should be thoroughly cleaned. [Lieutenant Abbott has been furnished with the plans and drawings of this mosque made in my office, and has framed an estimate which I have seen and have recommended an expenditure this year of Rs 2,500.]

Diwan i Khas in the Delhi Fort—The condition of this palace building has already been noted on in my report of the

10th May 1880

The first thing to be done is to provide for the security of the roof without disturbing the wooden ceilings. The wooden joints should therefore be left and where necessary strengthened and supplemented by iron girders. What is actually required can only be ascertained when the roof is opened out from above.

The central ceiling should be repainted according to the original pattern, and the verandah ceilings retouched in damaged places.

The whole of the mosaic work should be restored where the original pattern is known. The railings towards the Jumna and flanking the building should be renovated. [No estimate has as yet been drawn up for this. I have recommended an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 this year.]

Diwan i am in the Delhi Fort—The black marble mosaic work behind the throne requires complete renovation, and a rough estimate should be framed based on the full sized tracings that I have had prepared. [A number of coloured drawings were made by Delhi artists before the mutiny, and from copies of these obtained from various sources. I have been able to ascertain the design of the original mosaic. The pieces that were removed by Sir John Jones in 1857 and now in the India museum at South Kensington have been copied. No estimate has as yet been framed. I have recommended an expenditure this year of Rs 2,000.]

The Bhadon Pavilion in the Delhi Fort, now occupied as a gymnasium, is to be made over for repairs (*vide* letter No. 223 of the 16th January from the Inspector General of Military Works), an estimate should therefore be framed for renewing the floor and mosaic work and for restoring the fallen chujjas. It will also be necessary to rebuild the flanking kiosques which were like those in the corresponding Pavilion "Sawun".

11 Up to the end of the financial year 1882-83, Lieutenant Abbott has been engaged in carrying out the various sanctioned works, modifying them where necessary. He has also been engaged, in consultation with me, in framing and revising estimates for the various buildings at Lahore, Delhi, and Jullundur, noted on by me in January last. The estimates are noticed in the foregoing inspection reports.

12 After conferring personally with Colonel Limond, R.E., C.B., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, I have now addressed him officially as follows—

"I have the honour to enclose the following estimates received from Lieutenant Abbott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Archaeological Sub Division, Punjab—

1—Revised estimate for relaying the upper terrace of Jahangir's

	Ra.
2—Tomb	65 100
3—Estimate for special repairs to Jahangir's Tomb	51,929
4—Cost of annual repairs to the Shahimmar Gardens, Lahore	794
5—Estimate for special repairs to the Shahimmar Gardens, Lahore	12,546

"I have noted my recommendations on the reports of each estimate

"As regards the relaying of the upper terrace of Jahangir's Tomb I recommend the expenditure of Rs. 5 000 on a portion, so that a rate for the whole may be arrived at.

"As regards the special repairs to Jahangir's Tomb, nothing will show to advantage if the garden is a jungle, and to put the masonry drain channels, paths, and plots of ground in decent order is I think a very proper work for the Public Works Department to undertake. I would therefore propose an expenditure of Rs. 2 000 on this.

"Towards the other works specified in the estimate, I recommend an allotment of Rs. 5 000 to be applied in renovating the walls and ceilings of the verandah, and in cleaning up and renewing the frescoes on the walls and ceilings in the corridors. I have initialed the items concerning this work. They amount to Rs. 5 607.

"With reference to the estimates for the Shahlimar Gardens I recommend an allotment of Rs. 794 for the annual repairs, provided that no whitewash be undertaken, and that the pavilions be gradually chunamed.

"For the special repairs to the Shahlimar Gardens, I recommend Rs. 4 000 this year to be applied as Lieutenant Abbott may think best, so as to cover the more urgent repairs.

"The various works in progress or projected now stand as follows, and I have noted the allotments which I would recommend —

Works.	Proposed allotment.	Remarks.
<i>Jahangir's Tomb</i>	Rs.	
1—Estimate for relaying terrace—		
Amount of estimate Rs. 65 100		
Expended to end of March " 17,324		
BALANCE " 47 776	5,000	To cover an experimental relaying
11—Rough estimate for—		
Special repairs Rs. 51,979	5 000	
Allotment for garden " 2 000	2 000	This I think most necessary
<i>Shahlimar Gardens</i>		
1—Special repairs Rs. 12 546	4 000	
11—Annual repairs " 794	794	Exclusive of whitewash
<i>Petty repairs to the several buildings of historical interest round Lalore</i>		
Balance of estimate Rs. 4,798		
Naulakka Pavilion Lahore Fort—		As far as I remember no allotment needed.
Special repairs " 8,500	1 000	To commence repairs to structure.
Removal of railway buildings at Shahdara	392	
Repairs to Fort historical buildings " 800	800	No estimate has reached me.
Nakodar Tombs—		
Special repairs " 5 743	2,000	I have not seen this estimate.
Special repairs to Kila Kona		
Mosque, Delhi " 4 864	2,500	To be applied as Lieutenant Abbott thinks best.
Petty repairs to historical buildings in and around Delhi " 2 727	2 727	
Battle Monument at Ferozepur " 300	300	
Hiran Minar Tank and Baradari Gujranwala	200	
Establishment " 2 700	2 700	
Dewan Khas roof at Delhi " 3 000	3 000	
Dewan-i-am mosque at Delhi " 2 000	2 000	} No estimate prepared yet.
TOTAL	34,413	
Punjab allotment	15,000	
Balance required	19,413	

* I have not yet seen the Nakodar Tomb estimates and should like to do so.

"If this projected allotment is approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, I will recommend an allotment of Rs. 19,413 to make up the necessary balance."

13 Since this I have received and commented on estimates framed by Lieutenant Abbott, R E; for annual repairs to various buildings in and near the Lahore Fort, and for restoring the unique black marble mosaic at the back of the throne in the Diwan-i-am, Delhi, and have seen the estimates of the Nakodar Tomb

14 A sum of Rs 19 892 has been finally allotted from the Government of India grant towards the various works specified above

15 The following is a memorandum on excavations undertaken in Eusofzai —

Memorandum on Ancient Monuments in Eusofzai, with a description of the explorations undertaken from the 14th February to the 16th April 1883, and suggestions for the disposal of the sculptures

1 The accompanying map of the Eusofzai district shows some of the principal sites where Buddhist ruins are known to exist. The majority of these have been explored—some thoroughly, others partially. Dr Bellew obtained a large number of sculptures from Sahri Bahlol and Sawal Dheyv, Dr Leitner got others from the Takht-i-Bahi. Companies of Sappers working under General Cunningham, explored at various times the Takht-i-Bahi, Jamaligiri, Kharkai, Charsudda, and some sites on the Karamar Hill. Others have removed sculptures from many of the Buddhist localities, but until recently nothing has been attempted, year by year, to systematically collect and preserve all the archaeological and artistic evidence of the country. On the 23rd August 1881, I submitted some recommendations to the Punjab Government for dealing with the ruins in the Peshawar District.

2 Captain Martin, R E, and Lieutenant Maxwell, R E., were at work with the 4th and 10th Companies of Sappers and Miners during February and April 1882 at Charsudda and the Karamar Hill. I visited Ranigat the Karamar Hill, Bakshali, and the Takht-i-Bahi in February 1882, and inspected Captain Martin's excavations at Charsudda. Lieutenant Maxwell's explorations were undertaken after I left the district.

3 I sent in a report, dated June 1882 on the season's work, and recommended the Punjab Government to systematically offer rewards for discoveries, also to explore particular sites by means of the tribes people working under a native of the district.

4 This led to excavations, to arrange for which I visited Peshawar in January last. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar deputed Ibrahim Khan, of Zeda, to undertake the exploration of Ranigat through the Khudo Kheyls, and Colonel Jenkins, Commanding the Guides at Mardan, kindly lent Jemadar Kaleh Khan, Havildar Mazam Shah, and Naik Taza Gul to conduct the excavations at Sanghao.

5 On the 14th January, I went over the Sanghao ruins and pointed out to Havildar Mazam Shah what I thought should be commenced first.

6 I proceeded with Ibrahim Khan of Zeda, to Ranigat in the Khudo Kheyl country, and on the 17th January visited the Buddhist Fort and pointed out what should be done.

My preliminary notes on Sanghao and Ranigat are here quoted —

Buddhist remains at Sanghao, in Eusofzai.

1. These are in a valley beyond Katlung, and are known to Mazam Shah, Havildar of the Guides who accompanied me over them. They extend over a large area on either side of a stream running from north east to south west.

¹ General Cunningham discovered Jamaligiri in 1848. Lieutenant (now Sir Harry) Lumaden dug at Kharkai also in 1850-51 at the request of the Commissioner of Peshawar. Colonel Mackeson, Lieutenants Lumaden and Stokes partly explored Jamaligiri and Takht-i-Bahi in 1852. Dr Bellew partly excavated Sahri Bahlol about 1865. General MacLagan sent Sappers to the Takht-i-Bahi in 1859-60 and a large number of sculptures were deposited in the Lahore Museum. Dr Leitner in 1870 procured some sculptures from the Takht-i-Bahi through men of the Guides. Colonel Hastings (then Assistant Commissioner) in 1871-72 directed digging by Sappers in the Sadam Valley. Lieutenant Crompton R E. about 1872 directed explorations by Sappers at Takht-i-Bahi and Jamaligiri. A Colonel from Peshawar is said by the natives to have removed 13 camel loads of sculptural remains from Jamaligiri before 1872. Jamaligiri was partially excavated in January 1873 by General Cunningham. Jamaligiri was extensively excavated by Sappers under Lieutenant Crompton R E. in 1872. Sahri Bahlol was partially excavated by General Cunningham in 1872. Sappers under Lieutenants Macgregor and Grant were at work at Kharkai in 1874. Sappers under Lieutenant Grant worked at Sawal Dheyv in 1874.

2 The most important buildings are on ridges but many are scattered on the hill sides See sketch. Those at (A) are known to Mazam Shah, and should as a first measure be freed from debris and earth.

The upper building (1) is somewhat on the plan shown in the sketch. There are domed chambers, all of which should be emptied of debris down to the floor-level. The second building (2) has a somewhat similar series, which are also to be cleared out.

3 The buildings at (A) are to be put first in hand, then those at (B), then those on the other side of the stream at (C). Great attention is to be paid to the following —

- (1) No walls are to be broken down or damaged in digging
- (2) In clearing away earth from walls the excavations are to be carried down to floor-levels or to the ground
- (3) The earth excavated is to be carefully searched for carvings or coins
- (4) All carvings to be carefully marked as coming from Sanghao, and a note made of the position in which they were found. All sculptures to be brought into Mardan

4 A sum of Rs 800 will be available at once for this work, i.e.,—

Clearing jungle from buildings
Excavation.
Carriage of carvings, &c, to Mardan

Reports of what is done and progress of the work to be sent to me

Buddhist remains at Ranigat in Eusofza

1 Ibrahim Khan, of Zeda, went over the ruins with me, and is acquainted with the position of all the buildings noted on the sketch plan

2 All jungle to be cut down so as to show the walls of the different ruins.

The large Töpe at (1) to be cleared first, and a shaft or well large enough to hold a man sunk in the centre down to the original ground surface

The Topes Nos (2), (3) (4), (5), (6), and (7) are to be cleared and bored in the centre in a similar way

The passages in the walls of the Fort at (A) and (B) are to be next opened out. The well under the hemispherical dome at (8) to be opened and cleared

A small square Töpe further north to be cleared and examined

The wells beyond this are to be cleared of debris and examined

3 A road track to be made to the nearest road, and the shortest path up to the Ranigat Fort from Nogram to be made passable for the carriage down of carvings

4 All carvings to be clearly marked as from Ranigat, and notes taken of where any stones or coins, &c, were dug out. They should be removed at once to Mardan, and reports are to be made to me of what is found and of services rendered by Asard of Totali, or any other Khudo Kheyls

5 A sum of Rs 1,200 will be available for this work, i.e.,—

Clearing jungle
Excavation
Carriage to Hoti Mardan
Improving path down from Ranigat.

7 On my return to Eusofza at the end of March, I found to my regret that the Ranigat work had come to a stand still owing to disturbances among the Ranigat (March) Khudo Kheyls

8 The Sanghao explorations were, however, proceeding most satisfactorily. Colonel Jenkins showed me a large number of sculptures that had been brought into Mardan and deposited in the Regimental Magazine at the Fort. More were coming in

9 A report, dated the 10th March, by Lieutenant Younghusband of the Guides, described the work as he saw it on the 5th and 6th March. The sites at Sanghao and at Tangi had been opened out and 90 pieces of sculptured stones sent into Mardan. The villagers were reported very willing to work and friendly. No cases of tampering with the sculptures had occurred

10 On the 30th March I went over the sites at Sanghao Tangi, and Nuttu with the Native Officers of the Guides and saw all that had been done up to date. After I had left, a fresh site near the old village of Mian Khan was opened out and a number of sculptures discovered and sent in

11 I returned to Mardan on the 31st March, and remained there in camp pending the decision of Government as to proceeding with the Ranigat explorations. During this time I was occupied in marking and numbering the sculptures that had been conveyed to the magazine, and in selecting the best of the carved stones for photography. Mr Serrot, photographer of Peshawar, came to Mardan and took 32 photographs for me; most of these (numbered 1 to 32) are represented in the outline drawings which accompany this, and I think Mr. Serrot deserves great credit for his work. The negatives have been sent home for printing by heliogravure, which is a permanent process.

12 When I visited Eusofzai in 1882, Colonel Jenkins drew my attention to the objections to employment of Sappers to employ companies of Sappers and Miners in explorations. The village people dislike soldiers being quartered on them. Provisions are not abundant, and disagreements are apt to break out.

13 On the other hand, local labour is cheerfully furnished on payment. The inhabitants profit by the work and are quite capable of performing it satisfactorily without either wantonly damaging the ruins in digging or defacing the sculptures when found. There is this additional advantage, too, that the villagers are anxious to point out fresh sites, which they never are in the case of Sappers, whose presence they dislike.

14 From all points of view, therefore, the experiment of utilising the local labour has been a complete success, and fully justifies a continuance of the system. The cost is most moderate compared with the expense of paying for Sappers. Five hundred and three pieces of sculpture of all sizes were procured and landed at Lahore for Rs. 510. This gives an average of a little over one rupee per sculpture, whereas the average in the case of Sapper labour is often much in excess of Rs. 10.

15 I have already submitted some recommendations for the continuance of work through Jemadar Kaleh Khan, and am convinced that by rewards to villagers for bringing in discoveries, and by annual excavations preserved for the speculation and deductions of the scientific and learned world.

16 Before describing the various sculptures that were unearthed from the buildings, I venture to make some general remarks on the singular character of their architecture and ornament. The first impression given by a mere glance at any of the carvings is the strong influence of Greek art, but when we come to carefully analyse the whole subject, the composing elements are curiously mixed. General Cunningham has described at some length the Græco-Bactrian architecture of Eusofzai, and those who desire to form their own conclusions would do well to study the Archaeological Survey Reports, Vol. II and Vol. V, also to read Mr Ferguson's chapter on the Gandhara Monasteries in his "History of Indian and Eastern Architecture". Of this however it is quite certain that Alexander's invasion of India left a strong impression on the art of Northern India. The use of Greek forms of ornament became general in the Cabul Valley, in the Upper Punjab, and in Kashmir.

17 The Corinthian order reproduces itself all over Eusofzai: the Doric order in Kashmir, Corinthisan order, Doric order, and the Ionic order at Taxila (Shahdri, between Attock and Rawalpindi).

18 But Alexander had conquered Persia before he penetrated to the Indus, and he seems to have introduced into India a knowledge of the palaces at Persepolis. The Indo-Persian capital is frequently found in Eusofzai; it occurs also in Madras at Amravati in Bombay in the Bedsa and Karli caves, in Bengal at Buddha Gaya and in Central India at Bharhut and at Sanchi.

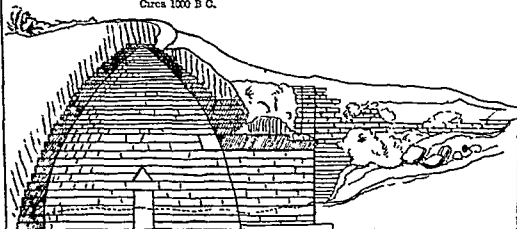
19 Whether Persian and Greek art had made itself felt in India before Alexander's time is hard to say as our previous knowledge of the country is at present so meagre.

20 The Fort at Ranigat has all the appearance of great antiquity, the walls are very massive, and constructed of large blocks of hewn granite laid carefully as headers and stretchers. Many of the stones are over 6 feet in length, and mortar of very great hardness is used, but instead of being pointed, the joints are filled with thin slabs of stone or slate. The main entrance is a pointed archway cut in the horizontal layers of stone walling and zigzags into the body of the stronghold, probably joining a similar passage on the west of the Fort. The arch, instead of finishing in a point, has a rectangular termination (see sheet No. 4) similar to the section of an ancient Etruscan tomb at Cerveteri from many centuries B.C.

* See Vol. I. Ferguson's History of Architecture in all Countries, page 264.

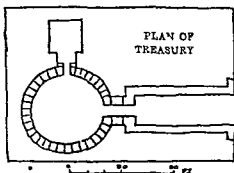
TREASURY OF ATREUS AT MYCENÆ, GREECE.

Circa 1000 B C.



GATEWAY AT THORICUS GREECE

Circa 1000 B C



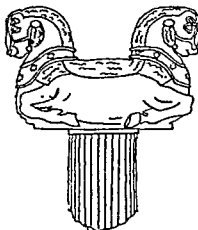
GATEWAY AT RANIGAT

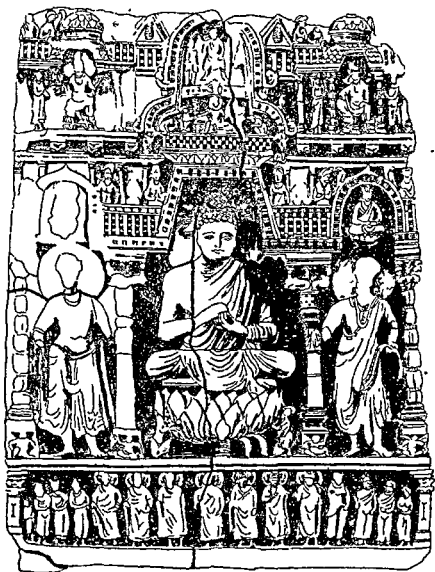
EUSOPZAI



CAPITALS FROM THE RUINS OF PEPSEPOLIS

Circa 500 B C





21 It might be hastily concluded that the pointed archway at Ranigat is Saracenic, but the interior of the Fort has remains of several Buddhist Topes with sculptures in stone and plaster resembling those ordinarily found elsewhere in Eusofzai, and dating from about the commencement of the Christian era. The Ranigat gateway, therefore, completely proves that pointed archways were in use in Northern India before the birth of the Prophet.

22. The antiquity of Ranigat is a subject for speculation. General Cunningham endeavours to identify the Fortress which Alexander captured about 326 B C, and if this identity could be established its architecture would supply an important sequence to the very early Pelasgic art of Greece. The gateway at Thoricus shown in the lithographic plate dates from about 1000 B C, and resembles the Ranigat entrance in the curvilinear form of doorway, as well as in the horizontal construction.

23. Another circumstance connected with the Græco-Bactrian architecture of Eusofzai is the appearance of hemispherical domes built on the principle of horizontal layers. The dome of the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ, which is a very antique example of Pelasgic art (see sheet No. 4), is noticed by Mr. Fergusson as that adopted by the Jaina architects in India, and the Treasury of Granary which I discovered among the Sanghao ruins seems to me to form a most important link between the Pelasgic Treasuries at

Mycenæ and Jaina architecture.

24 But the Sanghao building is important in another respect, as showing that the mode of raising a semicircular dome on a square chamber by corbelling out the corners of the square and forming an octagon found its way to India before either the Jains had commenced their wonderful system of constructing domes over pillars or the Muhammadans had introduced their elaborate methods of doming over square chambers (see sheets 6 and 7). I know of no other example of a square chamber, corbelled out at the corners and domed over, that is not Muhammadan. It has generally been assumed that a construction such as appears in the Sanghao Granary is to be traced to Muhammadan architects. Here, at all events, is an example which completely upsets the theory. The masonry resembles that used in all the Buddhist monasteries in the neighbourhood and the building is above, and quite close to, the group of structures where two coins of Kaniskha's were found. It is, therefore, tolerably certain that the date is not later than 80 A D, and may be much earlier.

25. Whilst both Ranigat and Sanghao afford good structural examples of early forms of Græco-Bactrian architecture, Eusofzai sculptured bas-reliefs often contain representations of buildings that afford evidence of the constructive methods that were in vogue in the country.

26 One elaborate piece of carving represented in the outline drawing, sheet No. 5, was found by Mr. Dempster C. E., Executive Engineer, Swat Canals, and he kindly allowed me to have it photographed. In the upper right hand corner we have a very perfect representation of a hemispherical dome on pillars with Corinthian capitals. Whether the domed roofs represented were of actual leaf seems doubtful. The columns below are certainly taken from stone models, and the domes may have been of stone with a leaf ornament applied to the surface. A somewhat similar domed building is represented in a bas-relief of the railing of the Bharhut Tope in Central India the date of which has been ascertained by General Cunningham to be 150—170 B C. Over the head of the right hand figure is the Buddhist arch, pointed at the top, but circular inside and it reproduces what is familiar to us in the Buddhist caves in Bombay—in various Buddhist sculptured and painted representations of buildings and in the monolithic Viharas adapted from Buddhist architecture by the Hindus at the Seven Pagodas in Madras. Whether Venice trading with the East got the hint from India or not, the circular archways in the upper part of St. Marks at Venice (dating from the eleventh century A D) resemble this Buddhist arch, and have the same pointed termination outside. We have also in this sculpture a tolerably perfect representation of a chapel or niche enshrined in a trefoil arch. The column on Buddha's left is distinctly Indo-Persian, as may be seen by comparing the capital with those at Persepolis (see sheet No. 4). Dentils of a classical form enrich the various mouldings, and the rail here used ornamentally is copied from the railings which usually surround Indian Buddhist Topes. General Cunningham has given me the following note:—"The small figure at the top represents Buddha on his horse, Chanda (the body of the horse is broken) leaving his home by night. The central figure is Buddha teaching, with a royal figure standing on each side. Below is a row of eight Buddhas."

¹ Mr. Colborne Leber told me last year of a dome over a Buddhist figure in China which I think must resemble this.

27 Perhaps the most ornamental architectural features that adorn the Gandhara Monasteries are to be found in the Corinthian capitals of columns and pilasters. General Cunningham brought away a remarkable series from Eusofzai some of which are in the Calcutta Museum and some in the Lahore Museum.

28 No capitals of any size were discovered in excavating at Sanghao but a small pilaster is shown in sheet No 18, and several small bases and capitals of columns were found at the various sites explored in the neighbourhood, all are unmistakably classical, and executed with great delicacy and taste.

29 In the Eusofzai ruins we have, therefore a basis of indigenous art adapted to the requirements of Buddhist religious ordinance, and flavoured with reflections from the Greek and Persian orders of architecture. Besides this we have artistic representations of no mean order, of the Buddhist tales and fables which are associated all over India and Buddhist countries with the life of Gautama.

30 As will be seen from the sketch map sheet No. 1, Sanghao is situated close to the Buneyr and Swat borders. It is 22 miles north of Mardan, and the road to it passing close to Jamalgin, enters a gap in the low range of hills near the village, skirts the large village and thana of Katlung and passes through new Mian Khan to new Sanghao. Both of the latter villages were moved away from the hills to the open plain as disputes were frequent among the cultivators of the soil about rights in the matter of water for irrigating the fields. The first set of ruins are approached through a beautiful valley beyond old Sanghao. The largest groups of buildings are on steep spurs east and west of a stream of crystal water that flows out of the towering Puja range of hills. The second group of ruins is about 3 miles to the north at a place called Tangi. The third and fourth groups are on the side of a hill 3 miles to the north of new Sanghao, at a place called Nuttu, and the fifth and last group is close to old Mian Khan.

31 The exploration of the ruins which abound in this neighbourhood is not by any means exhausted, but Jemadar Kaleh Khan has had great experience in excavations of Buddhist Temples and Monasteries both in Eusofzai and in the Khaiber, and has a remarkably keen nose for a find so that very little fruitless digging has been done. I hope that all the ruins of the place will be thoroughly examined. It would be most valuable if more coins or inscriptions could be found by means of which to ascertain the precise date of the structures and their remarkable embellishments. Without Colonel Jenkins's assistance it would have been difficult to secure so many sculptures. It was not merely that he lent his Native Officers to supervise the work on the spot but took a personal interest in it.

32 I am greatly indebted to Major Bell V.C., R.E. A.Q.M.G., for allowing the outline drawings and plans to be zincographed at the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master General's Department.

33 I shall now proceed to describe the plates which illustrate this report.

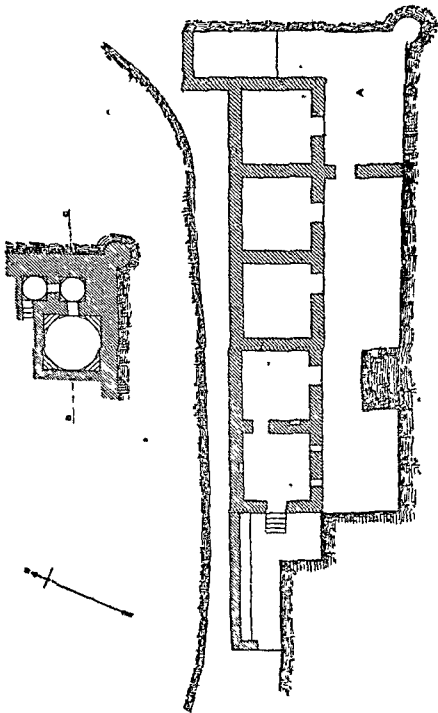
Description of plates.

PLAN OF A BUDDHIST HOUSE AND GRANARY
SANGHAO, EUSOFZAI.

SHI 200 No 6

PLATE No 1

PLAN OF GRANARY BELOW THE TERRACE AT A



Scale 1/4 inch = 10 feet
Drawing by J. H. D. Allen, 1909

SHI 200 No 6

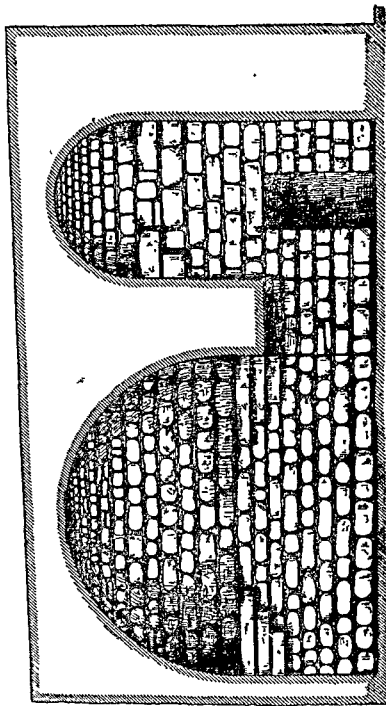
Illustration of the plan of the granary at Sanghao, Eusofzai.

SECTION THROUGH THE DOMED GRANARIES (SEE B C) PLATE NO 1
SANGHAO, EUSOFZAI

SHEET No 7

PLATE No 2

Preservation of Natural Monuments



SCALE IN INCHES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 FEET
Office of Director of Ancient Monuments. Measured and Drawn by Gordon A. H. March 1901.

From the Survey of India Office, Calcutta.

(SHEETS 6 AND 7)

1. Plan of Buddhist house and granary at Sanghao.
2. Section through domed granary.

34 As I have just mentioned, this building affords an ancient example of domes constructed out of horizontal overlapping layers or rings. We find its earliest prototype in the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ (see sheet No 4). The Jains used this construction in their temples, and to this day the domes of the temples at Abu, Chittore, Udaipur, and elsewhere are made the subjects for the most elaborate and beautiful ornamentation. Besides the peculiar construction of the dome, the mode of corbelling out the corners of the square chambers, to form an octagon on which to place the first ring of the dome, is in use all over India in Muhammadan buildings. Until I saw the Sanghao Granary I believed this method to be essentially Muhammadan, but there can be no doubt that the Granary is Buddhist and contemporaneous with the Sanghao Monastery below, in which the two Kanishka coins were found, and which, therefore, dates from about the beginning of the Christian era. I have called the building a *granary* because four ancient millstones for grinding corn were found in excavating the chambers. It may have been previously used as a treasury. The masonry of the walls and domes is strongly built, and most carefully pointed with thin slabs of slate and stone. The only communication is by a door and flight of steps, and the three-domed chambers were thus very securely shut in. No carved images or fragments of sculpture were found at this site.

(SHEET No 8)

Plate 3. Plan of Buddhist Monastery near Sanghao.

35 This is the first building that was excavated. The basement where the sculptures were found is earlier and more oblique than the surrounding walls and upper story. I marked and numbered the discoveries with the letter S 1 to 134 [Including an earthenware lotah].

36 Two copper coins and a brass ring were found in the Treasury in earthenware jars embedded in the floor at the corners A and B. The coins are those of Kanishka. General Cunningham has been good enough to examine them and to give me the following description:—'Both of your coins are of King Kanishka, whose name is always spelt Kanerki on his coins. On the obverse of both is the king standing with his right hand pointed downwards to a small altar, and his left hand raised and holding a spear. The inscription of which only faint traces now remain is "PAO and his right hand holding out a wreath. Inscription nearly obliterated "A ro," or the God of Fire. On the reverse of the other there is a running figure, holding up his robe with both hands. Part of the inscription still remains "OA ΔO" which is the Zend for wind, and the figure represents the God of the Wind. The date of Kanishka is still unsettled, but I am satisfied that he must have been reigning from about 85 to 120 A D. It may therefore be conjectured that the buildings and decorative sculptures of this monastery date from about the beginning of the Christian era.

37 The stone figures and fragments were found at the places marked C. A few plaster figures were found at the places marked D on the basement plan. All the sculptures are marked S and numbered. They comprise 134 pieces of all sizes —

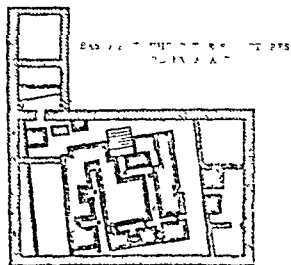
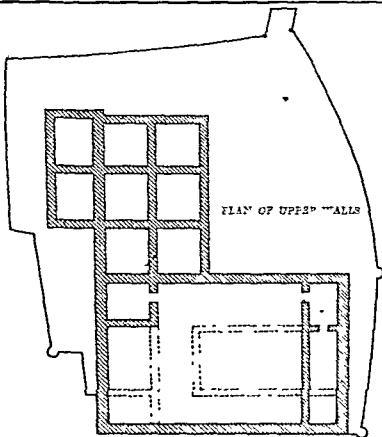
- (1) Circular friezes of figure subjects that adorned the small Tope
- (2) Panels of Buddha and worshippers used in plinths or entablatures
- (3) Two figures kneeling and supporting a superstructure or entablature. (These resemble the attitude of Atlas supporting the earth)
- (4) Two Corinthian capitals of isolated pillars
- (5) Fourteen terminal figures of lions and one figure of an elephant
- (6) One complete panel (rather weather worn) of the birth of Buddha
- (7) Numbers of small square pilasters with Corinthian capitals and figures carved on the shafts.
- (8) One circular disc with a sculptured edge, probably used to surmount one of the small Topes
- (9) A carved knob rudely representing the figure of a woman in the talons of a flying eagle (For similar subject, see sheet No 14)
- (10) Two fragments of a circular frieze—Boys supporting a garland. (For similar subject see sheet No 23)
- (11) A fragment of a figure subject—A woman in the foreground looking at herself in a glass held in the left hand
- (12) A fragment of a woman in the talons of an eagle (The eagle is headless)
- (13) Fragment of a figure subject—Standing figure (like a Grecian warrior) with a spear and shield. A man kneeling over a prostrate figure. A standing figure in an attitude of supplication
- (14) Several figures in a doorway. Figures above looking over a battlement.
- (15) Figure of a woman in the talons of an eagle. (For similar subject, see sheet No 14)

PLAN OF BUDDHIST MONASTERY NEAR SANGHAO,
EUSOFZAI

Preparation of map by J. H. H. H. H.

PLATE No 3

SHEET No 1



Scale of 1 inch = 100 feet

The plan of the Buddhist Monastery near Sanghao, Eusofzai, is shown in the plan of the map. The plan is drawn on a scale of 1 inch = 100 feet.

(SHEET No 9)

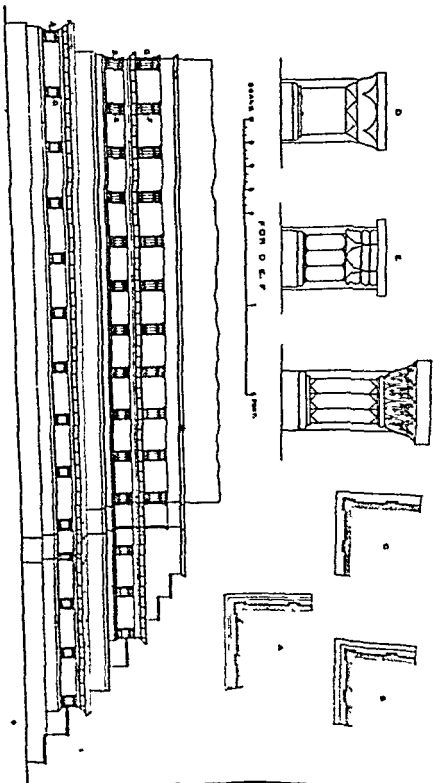
Plan No 4. Plan of Buddhist Monastery and Tope at Tangi near Sanghao.

33. The buildings at Tangi are important in respect at least of their size. The Tope, which rests on a square basement, was laid bare, but only a few plaster images were discovered, and the plinth found to be faced with plaster. A shaft was sunk in the centre of the Tope, but no relics were obtained. As the earthwork was very heavy, and no stone sculptures were unearthed, the place was abandoned. It is possible that some of the chambers shown on the plan were used as chapels, and a further search is desirable, by clearing the buildings of the accumulations of earth.

(SHEET No 10)

Plan No. 5. Basement and details of the Buddhist Tope at Tangi near Sanghao.

39 From the size of the Tope some more important results were to be expected, but if nothing else, the building laid bare affords a good idea of the architectural treatment in vogue. The plinth is faced with plaster and decorated with ranges of pilasters, in the same way as occurs at the Shiah Posh Tope at Jellalabad, where Jemadar Kaleh Khan was at work during the Afghan war. The coarseness of the mouldings and capitals in the Tope rather indicates that Tangi was a monastery of the second or third order, but of this it is impossible to speak with certainty until the whole site has been explored.



Scale 1/1000

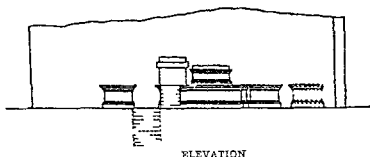
Plan showing the temple at the bottom of the page.

PLAN AND ELEVATION OF UPPER BUDDHIST MONASTERY AT NUTTU NEAR SANGHAO EUSOFZAI

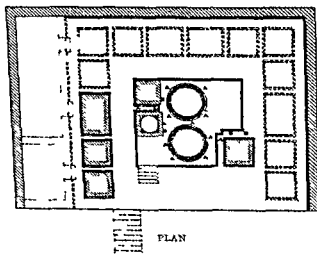
Preservation of National Monuments

PLATE No 6

SHEET No 11



ELEVATION



PLAN

SCALE IN 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

Office of Director of Ancient Monuments Measured and Drawn by Captain A. J. M. in 1911
Placed as it is at the N. end of the main enclosure.

(SHEET No 11)

Plan and elevation of the Upper Buddhist Monastery at Nuttu near Sanghao.

40 Although covering a small area of about 80 feet by 60 feet, this site yielded some very interesting and elaborate sculptures in stone, most of which were found at A A A round the two small central Topes. Pieces of plaster figures, &c., were found at B B B. All are marked N U. A total of 79 large and small fragments brought away, including those more particularly described, consist of the following —

- 1 to 4 Figures of dancing-women under a tree (see sheet No 19)
- 5 A seated figure of Buddha.
- 6 to 10 Sundry figures
- 11 to 19 Square pilasters with Corinthian capitals and figures on the shafts
- 20 to 27 Small figures supporting a superstructure in a position resembling Atlas
- 28 to 36 Seated figures of Buddha and surrounding attendants or worshippers. (In No 35, Buddha is represented *with moustachios*, the only example that General Cunningham has yet seen)
- 37 Long frieze (see sheet No 18)
- 38 to 43 Fragments of terminals, five with lions' heads
- 44 Base of capital
- 45 Part of Corinthian capital with a figure of Buddha
- 46 Niche (see sheet No 19)
- 47 Frieze, relic Tope and fire altar (see sheet No 18)
- 48 Death of Buddha. This is well carved, and has a pilaster on each side
- 49. Niche or chapel. In the centre compartment is a representation of Buddha's turban and hair which he cut off before entering Buddhahood
- 50. Worship of Trisul emblem and flag (see sheet No 24)
- 51 Frieze with horses (see sheet No 25)
- 52 Birth of Buddha (see sheet No 17)
- 53 to 79 Fragments of friezes

(SHEET No. 12)

Plan (No. 7) of the Lower Buddhist Monastery at Nuttu near Sanghao.

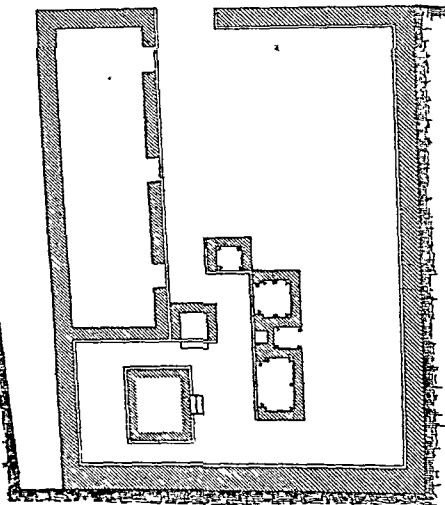
41. The hill had fallen and overwhelmed this group of buildings, but the three small chapels that were excavated yielded 79 pieces of stone sculpture and 7 plaster heads, which were removed; but besides these, there were many plaster figures attached to the walls at places marked B B which it was not worth while to remove. The stone carvings were found at places marked A A, and were all marked N. They are generally as follow :—

Lower Monastery Nuttu.

1. A horse-shoe niche or chapel (see sheet No. 19).
2. Death of Buddha (see sheet No. 22).
3. Part of a niche or chapel. King and Queen on a couch (apparently the same persons as represented in sheet No. 19), musicians in an end compartment, one woman playing the harp, one playing what looks to be a guitar or "Dina," and a figure thumping a big drum.
4. King and Queen seated in a palace (see sheet No. 20).
5. A standing figure of Buddha with attendants, and a prostrate figure at his feet. A castle on the left.
6. A kneeling figure supporting a Trisul (see sheet No. 21).
7. A kneeling figure worshipping a garland
- 8, 9, 17, and 18. Parts of friezes of standing figures some with a nimbus encircling the head
- 10 and 19. Parts of friezes of standing figures with halos and umbrellas of state over them.
11. Panel of a seated Buddha and worshippers.
12. Part of a circular frieze with two panels between columns of seated Buddhas, each with two worshippers.
- 13 and 24. Parts of circular friezes—Boys and garlands.
14. Part of a circular frieze (see sheet No. 23).
- 15 and 16. Fragments of circular friezes—Panels with figures between pilasters or columns. In one panel is a representation of a Tope or Stupa.
20. A seated figure of Buddha—Boy with a plough and pair of bullocks on the left. In the rear is a man and horse.
21. King and Queen in a palace seated on a throne, with their feet on stools. An ascetic is seated on a stool to the left; on the right is an attendant.
22. Seated Buddha in a horse-shoe niche
23. Seated Buddha in a trefoil niche
- 24, 26, 29, 33, 34, 35. Friezes of small figures under horse-shoe arches with intermediate Indo-Persian columns.
- 27, 28, 30, 32. Fragments of a circular frieze, with standing figures.
31. Straight frieze of small figures standing
36. Part of an Acanthus capital, and seated figure of Buddha in the centre.
- 37, 38 and 39. Parts of a Tee which surmounted a Tope; the wheel is about 15 inches diameter.
- 40 to 43. Fragments.
44. Base and feet of a standing figure; sandals are on the feet, with a large button between the big and next toe.
- 45 to 79. Fragments of stone sculptures, not including 7 plaster heads

Measured and drawn by John A. H. March 1881

Scale 1/2 inch = 1 foot
Estimated upland on the basis of John A. H. March 1881



(SHEET No. 12.)

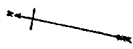
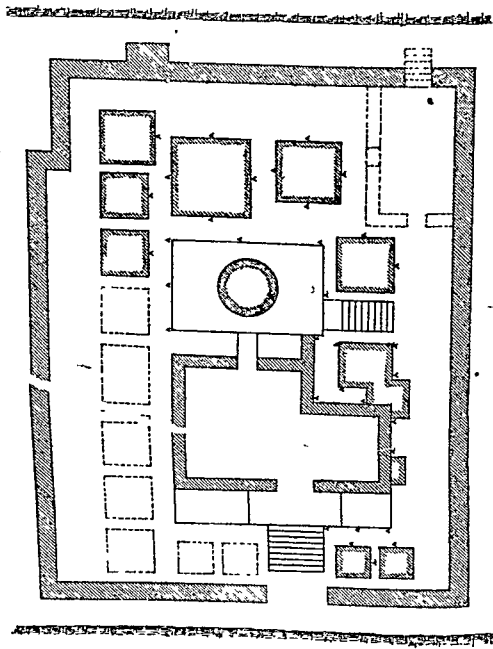
Plan (No. 7) of the Lower Buddhist Monastery at Nuttu near Sanghao.

41. The hill had fallen and overwhelmed this group of buildings, but the three small chapels that were excavated yielded 79 pieces of stone sculpture and 7 plaster heads, which were removed; but besides these, there were many plaster figures attached to the walls at places marked B B which it was not worth while to remove. The stone carvings were found at places marked A A, and were all marked N. They are generally as follow :—

Lower Monastery Nuttu.

1. A horse-shoe niche or chapel (see sheet No. 19).
2. Death of Buddha (see sheet No. 22).
3. Part of a niche or chapel. King and Queen on a couch (apparently the same persons as represented in sheet No. 19), musicians in an end compartment, one woman playing the harp, one playing what looks to be a guitar or "Bina," and a figure thumping a big drum.
4. King and Queen seated in a palace (see sheet No. 20).
5. A standing figure of Buddha with attendants, and a prostrate figure at his feet. A castle on the left.
6. A kneeling figure supporting a Trisul (see sheet No. 21).
7. A kneeling figure worshipping a garland.
- 8, 9, 17, and 18. Parts of friezes of standing figures some with a nimbus encircling the head.
- 10 and 19. Parts of friezes of standing figures with halos and umbrellas of state over them.
11. Panel of a seated Buddha and worshippers.
12. Part of a circular frieze with two panels between columns of seated Buddhas, each with two worshippers.
- 13 and 24. Parts of circular friezes—Boys and garlands.
14. Part of a circular frieze (see sheet No. 23).
- 15 and 16. Fragments of circular friezes—Panels with figures between pilasters or columns. In one panel is a representation of a Tope or Stupa.
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22. Seated Buddha in a horse-shoe niche.
23. Seated Buddha in a trefoil niche.
- 24, 26, 29, 33, 34, 35. Friezes of small figures under horse-shoe arches with intermediate Indo-Persian columns.
- 27, 28, 30, 32. Fragments of a circular frieze, with standing figures.
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36. Part of an Acanthus capital, and seated figure of Buddha in the centre.
- 37, 38 and 39. Parts of a Tee which surmounted a Tope; the wheel is about 15 inches diameter.
- 40 to 43. Fragments.
44. Base and feet of a standing figure; sandals are on the feet, with a large button between the big and next toe.
- 45 to 79. Fragments of stone sculptures, not including 7 plaster heads.

THESE PLANS OF THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY



SCALE 1/8" = 1' 0"

THESE PLANS OF THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY

THESE PLANS OF THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY

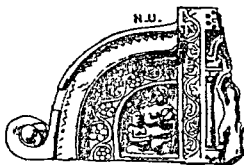
(SHEET No 13)

Plan (No 8) of a Buddhist Monastery at Mian Khan.

42 This must have been a place of importance, and yielded a considerable number of fine sculptures. The site was broached after my visit of inspection in March, and I only saw 30 of the sculptures which were brought into Mardan before I left. There are some 270 more pieces for me to examine. Judging from the plan, there should have been about eighteen small 'lopes, most of them on square basements, in the enclosure. The sculptures were discovered round the plinths at places marked A A.



5



(SHEET No 15)

Buddha and Ascetics, Plate No. 23.

44. This is part of a frieze with pilasters at intervals found in the Sanghao ruins (see sheet No 11). The stone has become very much decayed on the surface. The subject, General Cunningham tells me, is the visit of Buddha to the emaciated Tirthika Uruvilwa Kasyapa, an ascetic, who lived in a forest of bael trees. On Buddha's left is his cousin, the evil-disposed Devadatta. Beyond Uruvilwa is a very life-like figure of an ascetic bowed down in contemplation.

(SHEET No 10)

Buddha and Nagas, Plate No. 24.

45. A roughly executed bas-relief found in the Sanghao ruins (see sheet No. 11) which, like the preceding, is probably one of the subjects placed between pilasters in a frieze surrounding the Topes of the Monastery. It represents Buddha visiting a king and queen of the Nagas; Devadatta, Buddha's hostile cousin, stands on the left of the saint with the usual thunderbolt, or whatever the symbol is that he has in his hand. The meaning of the scene is probably that Buddha has been entrapped by Devadatta into visiting the Nagas, here represented with snakes above their heads. As in similar fables, the divine influence is too strong, the Nagas fall down and worship him instead of doing the wished-for harm. Devadatta, enraged at his want of success, bolts up the mountain. The Nagas are represented as being in water.





(SHEET No 17)

Birth of Buddha, Plate No 14.

46 A broken portion of one of the panels which probably found a place between pilasters in the plinth of the Topes of the Upper Monastery at Nattu.

Birth of Buddha. N U A complete bas relief representing the same subject was unearthed from the monastic buildings at Sanghao. The subject is of special interest in the history of Buddhism which General Cunningham at once identified as the Birth of Buddha. The right half of the panel is wanting. On Maya's right should be Brahma receiving the young prince who was born from Maya's right side, and beyond him Indra with a second attendant. The child, with a halo round his head and the cloth held by Brahma, can be made out. Maya is standing under a sal tree, her right hand is raised and holding one of the branches, her left hand is round the shoulder of her sister. To the extreme right of the panel is a female attendant with a chain of state, and above is a harp signifying heavenly music.

(SHEET No 18)

Selection from Plates 9, 13, and 15.

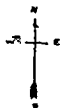
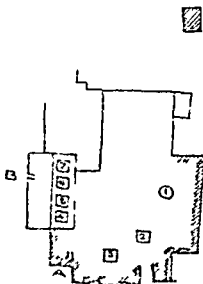
47 All these sculptures are from the Upper Monastery at Nuttu (see plan 6, page 15)
 Plates 9, 13, and 15

The sculpture on the left is one of a group in plate 9, and represents a pilaster with a
 Plaster N U Alar Frieze N Corinthian capital and a foliated base, found at the Upper
 U Vine Frieze N U Monastery at Nuttu There are three standing figures carved
 on the surface of the shaft—Buddha in the centre, an attendant with a *chaori* on his right, and
 Devadatta on his left Several similar pilasters were obtained at the same spot, and were no
 doubt used round the plinth of one of the Topes to alternate with panels of seated Buddhas and
 worshippers, numbers of which were also dug up, and correspond in height

The long panel of vines and boys forms the subject of plate 13, and is the only one of its
 class found in the Sanghao neighbourhood It appears to be more ancient than the other
 sculptures procured from the Upper Monastery at Nuttu (N U), and certainly resembles the
 Byzantine ivory carvings which Mr Fergusson thinks bear a strong resemblance to many of
 the Gandhara bas-reliefs There can, however, be very little doubt that the age of the Nuttu
 structures is as early as those at the Sanghao site, i.e., about the commencement of the
 Christian era, but if this is the case, the art of Constantine's time must have taken expression
after the Eusofzai structures were built The subject represents a general feast on grapes
 In the centre two boys are struggling for a bunch On the right is a goat or some animal, and
 beyond a boy eating On the left of the centre is another boy quietly engaged in the same
 occupation The whole panel is curiously antique looking in the rendering of the figures and
 leaves but is not without a certain degree of life-like representation

Plate No 15 represented at the top is part of a circular band or frieze found at the Upper
 Nuttu Monastery, and surrounded one of the small Topes The panels are separated by small
 columns The one to the right represents a fire altar or funeral pile The fire is being fed by
 two Buddhist monks pouring oil out of *gharas* The left panel represents the worship of relics
 probably funereal relics by two shaven monks These are the only two scenes of the kind that
 I have seen yet in any Buddhist sculptures in India



SECTION AND PLAN OF THE BUDDHIST FORT
AT RANIGAT IN EUSOPZAI



Relief sculpture at the Survey of Ind a Odessa Calcutta.

(SHEET No 19.)

Selections from Plates 8, 11, and 26

48 Plate 8 contains four pieces of sculpture, out of which two are here outlined. The first, from the Upper Nuttu Monastery, is a fragment of a chapel or niche representing two women, one playing a drum and the other a harp. Although it has not come out distinctly in the drawing, the latter has something in her hand which may be a "plectrum," similar to what is shown in the Bharhut sculptures as being used to sound the ancient harp. The small drum is beaten by a stick and not with the hand.

The floral and foliated borders are similar to those to be seen on the Sanchi Gates, and may be traced back to Grecian ornament employed in the monument of Lysicrates at Athens (B. C. 334).

The second sculpture, taken from plate 8, is also from the Upper Nuttu Monastery, and is that of a dancing-girl beneath a tree, a bough of which she is holding with her right hand. There are three other similar figures from the Upper Nuttu Monastery—one holding a bough with her right hand, the other two holding boughs with their left hand. It would thus appear that they adorned the two sides of a niche or some important sculptured composition. The two holding with the left hand have their left leg crossed over their right, and those holding with their right hand, their right leg crossed over their left. It is a symmetrical ballet in stone only two thousand years old! The figures are draped about the body as well as about the limbs. They all wear girdles of four rows of stones suspending a leaf, anklets on both feet, a necklace, as well as a necklet, and bangles on the wrist. The hair is waved over the forehead, and plaited into a sort of wreath over the head, finished by two knobs. They all wear tolerably large pendant earrings. The pose of the body is in each not wanting in grace.

Plate No. 11—A set of eight pieces of carved stones were grouped for this plate, and two of them are here depicted. The first is a panel of Buddha surrounded by worshippers. The peculiar halo or nimbus of flame round the head of the saint, and his standing on water, represent his power over the two most potent elements. The second sculpture from plate 11 shows a figure bowed with the weight of the superstructure he is carrying on his shoulders. At Persepolis figures are found supporting plinths with uplifted hands. The Caryatide figures of Greece support on their heads in place of columns. The Telamones are another form of this kind of support, but all these are erect, whilst the Euseofai human supporting figures are all crouched or kneeling in an Atlas-like attitude.

Plate No. 26 represents part of a niche or chapel from the Lower Monastery at Nuttu. The Lower part is shown in the drawing. A King and Queen seated at a small table engaged in gambling. The Queen is seated on a stool with her feet on a footstool. The King is on a throne, his feet also on a footstool. The right arms of both are on the table, the left arm of the Queen is uplifted as if throwing dice. In the background are two female attendants with chaoris. The King has a sort of jewelled plume in front of his turban. General Cunningham describes the upper part of the niche (not here represented) as containing Buddha's alms-bowl under an umbrella as an object of worship.

(SHEET No. 20)

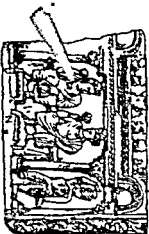
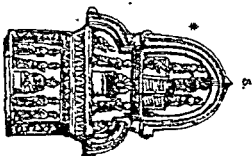
Group of Sculptures, Plate No 20.

49 This is a group of six different pieces of sculpture the three upper pieces are from the Sanghao Monastery (see sheet No 11), the three lower pieces are from the Lower Nuttu Monastery. The fragment on the left represents Buddha on a throne supported on lions. He is surrounded by numerous supplicants. The centre sculpture is thus described by General Cunningham —

"Representation of a chapel or small temple. In the upper part of it is the famous triple ladder or flight of steps by which Buddha descended from the Triastr nsha heavens, accompanied by the gods Brahma and Indra. At the foot of the steps is the nun Pandarika who had been changed to a man by Buddha who was aware of her wish to see him."

The sculpture to the right represents a standing figure of Prince Siddhartha with an umbrella over the halo round his head. The woman on the right is probably his wife, whom he is about to desert in order to become an ascetic. The left lower sculpture represents, says General Cunningham Prince Siddhartha and his wife Yasodara. They are seated on a throne in a palace. The Princess has a wreath in her left hand. Columns with Corinthian capitals support circular arches on each flank. Several figures are represented in an upper gallery. The other pieces of sculpture in the right corner of the plate are part of a frieze, the upper part of which is a representation of the parinirvana. The lower part, divided into compartments by columns, represents the Nirvana of Buddha, and a fire altar, which may be his funeral pile.

NOTE.—Buddha had been up to heaven to convert his mother Maya and descended to earth at Sankasa (in the Fakh District, North-Western Provinces). In the middle is the head-dress of Buddha (the famous Choda Niani) which was carried to heaven by the Devas and worshipped.





(SHEET No 21)

Symbol Worship, Plate No 3.

50 The sculpture is from the Lower Nuttu Monastery (see sheet No 12) The
Symbol Worship N subject does not occur often General Cunningham describes it
thus —

"A party of shaven-headed monks paying adoration to the Dharma-chakra, symbol of the
wheel, which is surmounted by the Tri-ratna, or symbol of the 'Three Gems,' above which
are three wheels or Dharma-chakras."

The attitude of the supporting figure with uplifted right hand is very like Atlas.

(SHEET No. 22)

Death of Buddha, Plate No. 5.

51 This is from the Lower Monastery at Nuttu (see sheet No 12)

Plate No 5 Death of Buddha. N.

General Cunningham has been good enough to furnish me with the following descriptive note—"Nirvana of Buddha in the middle. Behind Devadatta, with beard and staff—the shaven men at the feet are monks, Buddha's disciples. The men at the head are the chiefs of the Mallians. The prostrate figure being raised by a monk is probably one of the disciples who fainted when he saw Buddha die." The bed on which Buddha is lying might be a modern charpoy, and the presence of a mattress and pillow show that civilization in the first century A D was more advanced in India than it was in many Western countries at the same period.

A piece of sculpture in rather higher relief representing the same scene was found at the Upper Nuttu Monastery. It is between two pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Close to Buddha's bed is a tripod from which suspends what looks very like a modern soda-water bottle, but which was probably a porous vessel used for cooling the drinking-water of the saint in his dying moments.





(SHEET No 23)

Garland frieze, Plate No 4.

52 Fragment of a circular frieze from the Lower Nuttu Monastery (see plan 7, page 16)
 Plate No 4 Frieze with garland This piece of sculpture has several interesting points about it.
 Roman Swags or garlands decorate the entablature of the temple of Vesta at Tivoli, which
 dates from about 70 B C In the present case the garland has a Buddhistic signification. To
 day garlands of cloth are carried in procession in Burma¹ to adorn Topes or sacred trees.
 They are frequently represented in the Bharhut and Sanchi sculptures, and are seen depending
 from the sacred Bodhi Tree and placed round Topes
 Two of the figures have wings—one playing a guitar, the other seems to be striking a gong
 or small drum or tambourine The two supporting figures are playing the drum and cymbals.

¹ General Cunningham thus describes this sculpture:— Figures carrying along undulated wreath attended by
 wined my cans. In Burma I have seen these cylinders of figured muslin d'clended by hoops of bamboo from 60 to 100
 feet long carried in procession just as represented in this sculpture, and afterwards hung up upon holy trees.

(SHEET No 24)

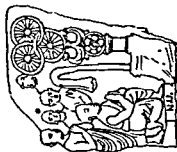
Selection from Plates 7, 12, 19, and 28.

53 The elephant scene, which forms the subject of plate 28, is from Mian Khan, and very much damaged. It represents an elephant infuriated, at Devadatta's instigation, with drink, to make him charge Buddha, but instead of doing any harm, the animal does obeisance.

Plates 7, 12, 19 and 28	Al	Symbol
Elephant scene	N U	Priest of standing
Wrestling	N U	Seated King
Figures	N U	Head of Prince
Head of Prince	S	

In the left hand corner we have a representation of walls with battlements, and a doorway the jambs of which are sloped in a manner similar to the Etruscan doorways of the 5th and 4th centuries B C.

The three lower fragments are all from the Upper Monastery at Nuttu. On the right are monks adoring the Dharma-chakra, Tir ratna, and Tir-chakra symbols. In the centre is part of a frieze of standing figures in easy and graceful attitudes. On the left is a seated figure on a throne under a canopy, probably a person of rank. A small figure standing on a pillar is fanning him with a leaf. In the upper right corner of the page is a highly ornamental head with a foliated halo. General Cunningham thinks that it represents Prince Siddhartha before he left his home to become a mendicant. The Prince wears an elaborate turban with plume, a necklet and a necklace with two deer-headed clasps similar to those on the figures in plates 10 and 30, page 32.





(SHEET No 25)

Selections from Plates 9, 29, 31, and 32.

- 54 The frieze of horses (plate 9) and the three supporting figures (plate 9) are from the Upper Monastery at Nattu. The remaining nine representations are from Mian Khan (see sheet No 13).
- Plates 9, 29, 31 and 32. The frieze of horses probably represents, in part, the procession of the four kings to present their bowls to Buddha.
- Frieze of horses. N U On the right is a broken representation of a seated Buddha with a bowl in front of him, and two kings offering him two smaller ones. The horses have bridles and head stalls which were not in use by Indians, and were probably introduced after Alexander's time.
- Supporting figures. N U The three sculptures of supporting figures or "Caryatides" show how very various were the attitudes given to these features.
- Five heads. M Frieze with Pillars. M Of the nine sculptures from Mian Khan, the five heads show considerable power of expression. The man's head (probably Devadatta's) is particularly good, and the female head on the right might be that of a Grecian statue. The frieze below has a number of Indo-Persian columns.
- Frieze with Buddhas. M The two pieces of stone with boys and lions were probably terminals or ornamental portions of a door.
- Two lions and boys. M The frieze in the lower right corner is thought by General Cunningham to be part of a Jataka or "Birth Story" of Buddha, but he has failed to recognise it.

(SHEET No 26)

Figures represented in Plates 10 and 30

55 The figure on the right from the Upper Nuttu Monastery is in good condition. General Cunningham tells me that the rich ornaments and the mouse-tachios show this to be the figure of a king or some layman of rank. He also thinks that the figure on the left, from Mian Khan, represents Prince Siddhartha before he became a mendicant.

The head dress and jewelry in both are most elaborate and ornamental. The deer-clasps noted in plate, page 30,—probably a sign of royalty,—occur in both these figures, and resemble the fastenings of a skin round the shoulders of a statue at Sanchi. The amulets strung together over the right shoulder of the left figure are like those worn all over India at the present day. Lace or embroidery seems to have been known as shown in the drapery over the left leg of the standing figure.

56 With reference to the disposal of the sculptures, I am of opinion that all the important pieces should be retained for the Lahore Museum. These would include the whole of those represented in the outline drawings which accompany this report. They would also comprise many of the other 503 sculptures. I therefore propose to make a selection from these for Lahore, and to dispose of the remainder among the various Indian Provincial Museums.

57 There is no doubt that a knowledge of the Gandhara sculptures would be most interesting to the learned in Europe. General Cunningham procured a number of photographs, the negatives of which are in the Calcutta Museum. I have a set of photographs and negatives of the Sanghao bas-relief, and photographs could easily be procured of the best subjects in the Lahore and Calcutta Museums. General Cunningham proposes to get out a joint book to comprise all the best specimens of the "Buddhist sculptures of Gandhara," and I agree with him that it would be a very interesting volume.

58 In conclusion, I have a word to say about the sculptures that have been deposited in the Lahore Museum. Some of them are labelled, some are not. Most of them are arranged with no sort of system, and visitors have insufficient means of ascertaining where they came from. There are also numerous duplicates which confuse the eye, and take up the already overcrowded space.

59 A selection of all the best pieces should, I submit, be made and arranged so as to be well seen and placed in groups, so that it may be at once apparent what came from each site.

60 A large map is necessary to illustrate the Eusofzai country.

Map of Eusofzai

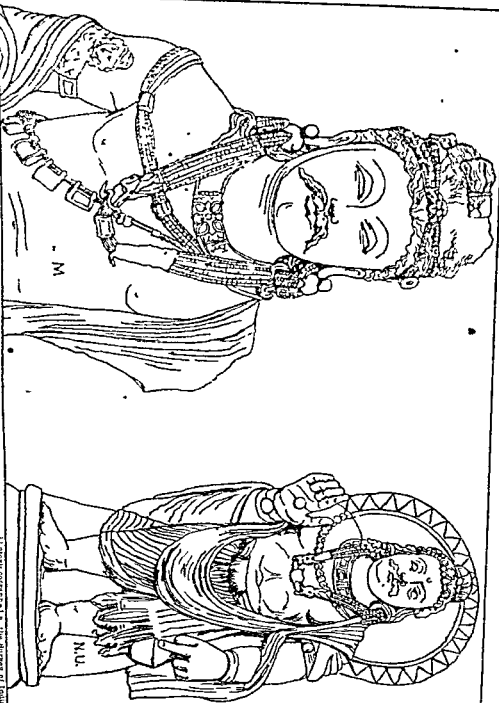
61 The more delicate carvings should be in suitable glass cases. At present a large number are placed in dark corners and cannot be properly inspected, but if the whole be reduced in dimensions to a collection of single representations of each class and subject, the numbers of stones would be greatly reduced, and the best use could be made of the available space. A very considerable portion of the collection could be displayed in the entrance hall of the Museum, where there is fair light and a large amount of wall surface, which is most suitable for bas-reliefs, originally designed for and applied to an upright position.

62 The duplicate specimens should, I submit, be sorted into collections for presentation to the following institutions:—

- The Imperial Museum, Calcutta
- The Central Museum, Madras
- The Museum at Bombay
- The Museum at Jaipur
- The Phayre Museum, Rangoon

63 Casts of all the finest and most important subjects, whether at Lahore or in Calcutta, should be made for the British and India Museum, or for any other institutions that desire to possess a set.

These casts could also be exchanged for representations or reproductions of fine Oriental art works in the various European collections, and would in this way produce a more profitable return than if simply exchanged.



Appendix K

Reports and correspondence, &c, concerning Ancient Monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

1 In May 1882 I addressed the following letter to the Government of the
Letter containing various North-Western Provinces and Oudh —
recommendations

"I have the honour to ask to see the specifications or plans for—

I—Cleaning and framing the Somnath Gates, now in the Agra Fort (I think these gates should remain where they are)

II—Restoring the ceilings of the Dewan-i-Khas and Khairi Mahal in the fort.

III—Clearing and restoring the second pavilion of the Jahangir Mahal (now occupied by the Provost Sergeant) in the fort

IV—Clearing out the Birbal house, Akbar's office, Miram's house, at Fatehpur Sikri

V—Preservation of the painted interiors at Sikandra

VI—Repairing the Fatehpur ki Masjid near the Taj

VII—Repairs to the Buddhist Tope at Sarnath.

"All these works are of importance, and, if necessary, I would recommend the Government of India to contribute grants in-aid

"Some of the interiors at the Fatehpur-Sikri Mosque, and the Mosque and its Jawab at the Taj have been repainted but nothing has been attempted in the way of preserving existing paintings, such as those at Sikandra and at Etmad-ud Dowlah's Tomb. Some of the frescoes are excellent, and I strongly recommend that Mr Heath be authorised to make experiments in cleaning and preserving them."

2 I again addressed the Government in the following terms concerning the Sarnath Tope. Sarnath tope —

"Referring to letter No 306-C.B. and R. of 1882, from the Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, stating that the Sarnath Tope might be left to decay, I have the honour to solicit the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to the importance of keeping this interesting and ancient Buddhist monument in a state of repair

"I have never advised or advocated any restoration of the tope, it being in my opinion merely necessary to secure the existing masonry at the base by rebuilding it securely and by using mortar or cement to prevent the percolation of rain or growth of destructive vegetation. Should the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be unable to furnish the necessary funds, I would recommend the Supreme Government to give them. For this purpose, however, it is necessary for me to see a specification and estimate

3 The question of procedure as regards work in the North Western Provinces and Oudh having been considered by the Government, orders were issued on the 23rd June 1882 giving me the position of a Superintending Engineer as far as concerns the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and directing the Executive Engineer, Archaeological Division to submit all his projects and proposals to me before being finally dealt with by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

This ruling does not contemplate any connection on my part with the subsequent execution of the work which is supervised by the Superintending Engineers of the 1st and 2nd circles, but the Government invites my inspection of works in progress, and directs the completion reports to be sent to me

4 After personally conferring with the Executive Engineer, Archaeological Division, on the subject, I recommended and forwarded his estimate for repairing the vaulted roof of the temple of Govind Deo at Bindrabun amounting to Rs 9327. This was

sanctioned, and I inspected the work in progress on the 1st March last. (See Inspection Note, page cxliv.)

5. The Military Works Department wishing to utilise the space occupied by the courtyard of an old palace in the Agra Fort, called the "Dansa-ki-koti," referred to me to know if it was desirable that any portions of the building should be preserved, and on my representation, expressed their readiness (on the 1st November 1882) to keep in tact the ornamental frontage as indicated by me on a plan submitted to the Inspector General

6. I examined and recommended the following projects estimated for by
Projects Mr. Heath:—

		Rs
Entrance Gate, Taj Serai.	Repairs to the entrance gate of the Taj Serai at Agra	1,485
Sikandra Entrance Gate.	Repairs to the Sikandra entrance gate at Agra	795
Pinnacles at Sikandra.	For replacing the gilt copper pinnacles on the kiosques of the Sikandra entrance gate at Agra	1,700

These were sanctioned by the Local Government on the 4th December 1882.
7. Mr. Heath's revised estimate amounting to Rs. 16,576 for inlaying and completing the repairs to the Saman Burj in the Agra Fort was recommended on the 6th November 1882.
A revised estimate for completing the repairs to the Khas Mahal in the Agra Fort had been prepared by Mr. Heath at my suggestion, and by providing invisible iron joists lined with marble instead of solid marble slabs for the ceiling, the revised estimate of Rs 18,160 was less than the original estimate by Rs. 57,049. The above estimates received the sanction of the North-Western Provinces Government on the 4th of December 1882.

8. In November I had forwarded, recommended, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,290 for repairing Raja Rattan Singh's building in the Agra Fort. This received sanction on the 30th March.

9. In January an estimate of Rs 1,305, prepared at my recommendation, for preserving and glazing in the Somnath Gates in the Agra Fort, was sent up to Government. This has not yet been sanctioned

10. During February I was engaged with Mr. Heath in inspecting buildings at Agra, Muttra, Bindrabun, Aligarh, Budaon, and Jaunpur, and addressed the following letter, with inspection notes, to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

"I have the honour to forward 20 copies of my notes on the inspection of buildings at Agra Sikandra, Fatehpur-Sikri, Muttra, Bindrabun, Aligarh, Budaon and Jaunpur, and hope that the various recommendations may receive favourable consideration.

"With reference to your No 1137 B R, dated the 17th March last, informing me that the estimate for cleaning and framing the Somnath Gates has not been sanctioned, I beg to point out that these gates have both historical and artistic interest, and should be preserved and protected from dirt and dust. There can be no doubt of the purely Muhammadan origin of their enrichments, and that they never in their present shape adorned the temple of Somnath. It may be that Mahmud of Ghazni used the wooden frame taken from Somnath and recarved it in accordance with the artistic traditions of his age, but of this there is no proof. The gates are, however, valuable as works of Muhammadan art of an early period and cost us no doubt a large sum to remove from Ghazni. A similar case is met with in the Chittore Gates which

Akbar brought from Chittore and placed in the Machi Bawan, Agra Fort. Any evidence of Hindu art that might have existed in them has certainly been obliterated, and the wooden surface is now covered with stamped or repoussé plates of brass outlined in Muhammadan ornament. The estimate drawn up at my suggestion for the Ghazni gates is not very costly, and I hope therefore that Sir Alfred Lyall will sanction it.

"The Lieutenant Governor has on two occasions assured me that measures should be taken to preserve the Buddhist Tope at Sonmath near Benares, but I have as yet received no official intimation of anything having been either sanctioned or commenced."

NOTE ON BUILDINGS IN THE FORT AT AGRA

During my visit to-day to the Palace buildings in the Agra Fort, I was accompanied by Lieutenant Shone, R.E., Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, who is carrying out many alterations demanded by the military requirements of the place. Some of these must necessarily interfere with the appearance of the Fort walls and interior apartments. The reconstruction and improvement of batteries, the improvement of communications and the treatment of Palace buildings, in charge of the Military Works Branch, may, however, be so considered as to do the least damage to the architectural appearance of the various structures.

(2) In introducing new embrasures, it is, I submit, possible to preserve the outline of the old wall to a very great extent. The outline given to the old parapet may still be kept apparent on the surface of new masonry work, whilst ramps and banquettes may be so constructed as to cover up decorated surfaces as little as possible.

(3) The continued occupation of the second pavilion on the roof of the Jahangiri Mahal by the Provost Sergeant is most damaging to the building. When it is cleared,—and I understand that separate and suitable quarters can be provided elsewhere,—the whole symmetry of the river facade can be restored. The interior of the Palace Court could also be much improved by renewing fallen chujjas and by restoring those portions of the buildings which have fallen in.

(4) Large sums of money have been expended on the renovation of the fort buildings, but I regret to learn that damage continues to the mosaic work, from which stones are picked out wantonly. To obviate this, a series of gateways or doors should be placed so as to enclose the buildings of interest. There must be a chowkidar to keep the keys, and to admit authorised visitors. By some such means alone will it be possible to render wanton mischief impossible.

(5) The exterior facade of the Ummer Singh Gate is damaged in places by weathering. The tile work in the band above the archway is also decayed and repaired, and the broken edges of the remains of the tile work, edged with cement, to prevent further peeling away.

NOTE ON BUILDINGS AT FATEHPUR-SIKRI, NEAR AGRA

The Agra road approaches the confines of Fatehpur-Sikri from the east and enters them at a gateway, which has received a few necessary repairs. Buildings along the upper approach at a gateway, which has received a few necessary repairs. Passing along the upper road, ruined heaps of stone lie scattered north and south. This used to be a favourite quarry for the grindstone trade, but the work has been stopped. Before reaching the Nobatkhana, a small rectangular pavilion is visible to the right or north. It is of red sandstone, has a verandah, and is worth repair. Mr Heath is preparing the necessary estimate for the work. (Mr Heath's estimate is for Rs 8,811 which seems to me a very large sum for doing what is needful to prolong the existence of the building.)

(2) The Nobatkhana, which was a ruined heap of debris at my last visit in July 1881, has been repaired and cleaned up, and now presents a good appearance. The simple but effective outlines of the four gateway buildings have been restored and brought into view.

(3) The old mint buildings to the north of the road beyond the Nobatkhana are greatly ruined, and should be cleared of debris, and any dangerous walls or domes propped and strengthened.

(4) The Diwan-i am is still much ruined, but its central pavilion has been renovated, and 100 feet of the flanking colonnade, north and south, have been restored. In the pavilion itself are a number of paintings, which have become somewhat indistinct. They should be renewed where necessary, so as to preserve the patterns and emphasize the faded outlines. This remark applies to all painted works at Fatehpur-Sikri in which the painted outlines are still sufficiently distinct.

(5) Entering the precincts of the private apartment from the Diwan-i am, the Diwan-i Dargah Khas and adjacent buildings are seen in a repaired state, but to be complete should have the whole of the trellised openings made good. The Ankh-chauli and the Jogi's baitak close by are also repaired, and complete, save the painted work in the latter. The Panch Mahal, Akbar's Khwabghar, and the Turkish queen's house have yet to be taken in hand, but Akbar's dargah has been repaired although still the public bungalow and therefore fitted with doors and windows of incongruous design. Miriam's house, which is undergoing repair, is also fitted up as a place for travellers, and the Birbal house is furnished for district officials.

A suitable bungalow for visitors is also fitted up as a place for travellers, and the Birbal house is furnished for district officials. The use of these three mentioned buildings for dwellings prevents any one realising what they were like in the days of Akbar. The windows and doors render the buildings dark, and spoil interior effects and most decidedly mar the exterior architecture. Khitmatgars' cocks and hens and litter go to make up the incongruous and not even picturesque surroundings.

(6) The Palace of Akbar's Rajput Queen, the Jodh Bai, is wonderfully improved by repairs, which are still in progress. Some of the old masonry piers, which were built years ago to prop broken beams, might, however, be now removed and the beams strengthened and the upper terraces supported by iron joists let into the old stone work. The brilliant blue tile-roofs are much discoloured by weather; the broken edges should be secured, and the broken parts made good by cement. There is not much coloured work in the palace, but what there is should be emphasized where faded. The repainting of the parapet is particularly required to complete the design, and break the monotony of the present long horizontal lines of the single-storied colonnades. The effect of the interior court is somewhat marred by trees, which I think should be removed. Their roots also damage the masonry of the terrace.

The exterior façade of the palace towards the east, i.e., near Miriam's house and the dargah and dikh bungalow, has some flanking buildings, which are in themselves of slight architectural importance, and are certainly no part of the palace design. They probably were built for eunuchs, and their removal would reveal the façade and be a considerable improvement.

(7) The cumbrous masonry props used in the stables south of the Birbal Palace, might with advantage be removed and the roofs otherwise strengthened from above.

(8) The Birbal house requires taking in hand, and repairing, as soon as it is freed of its dikh bungalow fittings and furniture.

[Mr Heath has estimated for repairing the foundations of the building at a cost of Rs 4,400. A sum of Rs. 2,200 has meanwhile been allotted for prosecuting the work.] The various structures north and north-west of the Birbal Palace, are repaired in course of repair, or under consideration.

(9) The Hathi Pol Gate is done, but the colonnade to the east which formed a part of the water-lifting arrangements, connected with the adjacent well, wants attention; a portion of the colonnade is very ruined, and must either be removed or else taken down, and securely rebuilt.

[I have since recommended an estimate for repairing this amounting to Rs. 3,400.]

(10.) The Kashmiri Sarai, which has become ruined and surrounded with debris, is being put in order, and the Hiran Minar near it is also being renovated.

(11) The actual structures of the great mosque and its colonnade have been repaired.

The Great Mosque. The painted decoration of the archway, which occupies the centre of the mosque itself, has been most successfully renewed by Mr. Supervisor Learmonth under Mr. Heath, and is in my opinion a creditable piece of work. A good deal more of the painted work in the mosque may, with advantage, be picked out, retraced and so brought to light.

I have asked Mr. Heath to make an experimental renewal of the mosaic of tile in the sandstone borders which adorn some of the exterior and interior archways of the buildings.

(12) There are several buildings of interest near the Great Mosque, and further west at the extremity of the Fatehpur-Sikri precincts, which merit preservation. They are little known at present. The Haraoti-ka-Raja Pavilion at the extreme north-west corner of the walled enclosure is a conspicuously good example of an octagonal court and central pavilion. And nearer the mosque is the house of Nawab Islam Khan, a much-ruined court and buildings, but singularly well enriched with good columns in red sandstone.

(13) I hope that all buildings will be photographed before, as well as after, they are renovated or preserved.

(14) The systematic out-rotting of weeds from roofs, domes, and terraces should, I submit, be arranged for between Mr. Heath and the Collector. The best way will be to make a complete clearance after each rains.

sums have been spent, and the restorations and repairs are in the interests of archæology and architecture

NOTE ON THE CONDITION OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS AT ALIGARH, BUDAON, AND JAUNPUR, IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

(1) The Jama Masjid at Aligarh is a building of some importance and was built by Sabit Khan in 1728 A.D. Architecturally it is an adaptation of Aurangzeb's style, having bulbous domes with lofty finials and arches with flat cusplings

(2) The Muhammadans of the city are repairing the edifice, but the whole character of the design is being altered by the native "Ustad" or architect. The surface of the great range of arches is being plastered over, panelled out and decorated in a style which completely obliterates the outline and form of the original façade

(3) The domes surmounting the sanctuary of the mosque are outlined with tiles in bands of dark blue, yellow and green, the parapet has a foliated crenellation also outlined with tile bands, but how far the new repairs will preserve or obliterate these features, I do not know. The parapet was being repaired in plaster without any tile decoration when Mr Heath and I inspected the building on the 2nd February last, and the domes will not improbably share a similar fate unless better counsels prevail and the old lines of the structure are more faithfully reproduced

(4) Although the mosque does not stand in the first rank as a national work, I think that Government might with great propriety take up the matter and secure a more fitting restoration of the building

(5) The interior has been re-done in chunam and looks cool and fresh, but the painted circles of the ceilings of the domes are renewed in the harsh and crude colours which find their way from England into Indian bazars. The mosque is substantially built of large blocks of kunkar, and appears to be structurally secure

(6) Mr Heath and I visited the mosque at Budaon on the 3rd of February last. This most interesting building was erected in A.D. 1223 by Shams-ud din Altamsh out of the plunder of Hindu temples, and bears a similarity to the mosque at the Kutub and at Ajmir. Although far plainer as far as decoration goes, it has a quantity of carved brick work which appears to have been partially if not wholly enamelled

(7) The brick ornamentation is specially interesting, as it is capable of adaptation to modern Indian buildings in localities where brick is the only available material, and its study will well repay the architects of our railway stations and civil buildings. The sanctuary of the mosque is kept in some kind of repair, but as usual there is a great deal of unnecessary plaster and whitewash, which obscures the old masonry. The quadrangle in front of this is enclosed by arcades which are very much ruined and overgrown. Some of the arches might be repaired, and it is certainly necessary to provide for the security of the handsome gateway to the east. All whitewash should be removed from carved tiles or brick as well as from walls, and details should be obtained of all the ornamental work

(8) The Muhammadans of Budaon might contribute to the cost of the work, but I think this is a building of imperial interest, and its repair should, if necessary, be secured by Government

(9) The Idgah of Budaon is a structure of some interest, having been built in A.D. 1209 by Shams-ud din Altamsh and has a quantity of ornamental brick-work which is worth illustration, but the plaster covering should be removed to permit of drawings being made

(10) The building known as the tomb of Chinnai Khan is to the south of the town and highly decorated with brick work. General Cunningham thinks it probably not older than the time of the Sikander Lodis and says "The dome is unfortunately very low otherwise this tomb would be a very fine and striking specimen of a Muhammadan brick tomb"

(11) Details of this building should be obtained as well as of the tomb to the west of the Magistrate's Court

(12) On the 5th March I visited the Jama Masjid at Jaunpur, the repairs to which are being carried on by the Muhammadan community of the town. During my visit which was hurried, I saw enough to convince me that the work was not being well done. The south gate of the quadrangle has had its upper part renewed, the substructure having been left insecure. The halls flanking the sanctuary of the mosque have after repairs been whitewashed and the pointing of the masonry is in

other parts unnecessarily heavy and unsightly. I think that this building should be made over to the Archaeological Division of the North-Western Provinces.

11. On the 17th April, I recommended Mr. Heath's estimate for repairing the courtyard of the Nagina Masjid amounting to Rs. 3,708. On the same day I recommended a revised estimate for completing the repairs to the Dewan-i-Khas in the Agra Fort. Mr. Heath's original estimate was for Rs. 85,424, and provided a marble roof put up in the old Mogul style of long and massive marble slabs. On my suggestion and as in the case of the Khas Mahal, he provided for roofing by iron joists, with thin marble slabs resting on the lower flanges, and thus reduced the estimate to Rs. 27,761, being a saving of Rs. 57,663. Both of the above estimates have since been sanctioned.

12. Since August 1881, I have urged the complete repair of the Jahangir Palace in the Agra Fort. One of the roof-pavilions, Agra Fort. is occupied by the Provost Sergeant, and I am glad to say that after some correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and with the Inspector-General of Military Works, it has been decided to build suitable quarters for the Sergeant, and so free the Pavilion, which is a very handsomely carved red sandstone building.

13. The Sarnath Tope near Benares, properly the "Dhamek Stupa," was explored by General Cunningham in 1835, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs 7,784, in reference to which I made the following suggestions:—

"I have the honour to return the estimate for the preservation of the Buddisht Tope at Sarnath.

"General Cunningham, when Assistant Engineer at Benares in 1835, made some rough drawings of his excavations. These he has lent me, and the tracing shows where the structure was examined. A well was sunk in the centre from top to bottom penetrating below the ground-line and foundations. A gallery was driven under the foundations from W. S. W. to E. N. E. A gallery was driven through the Tope above the top of the stone basement from N. to S. A circular gallery was made just above the stone basement.

"The core of the stone masonry is very solid, being of large blocks of dry rubble, bonded with iron cramps and vertical joggles.

"Mr. Heath's estimate appears to have been arrived at by rather rough calculations, and no object would be gained by introducing any new *dressed* stone masonry. It is simply necessary to get the old work, where bulged or displaced, back into its former place, and to supply breaches with rough masonry which may be of small stones about 18 inches long and 6 inches square, provided they are laid in mortar.

"I would respectfully suggest that it would be better to do the work by daily labour, for some part at least of the repairs, in order that a rate may be arrived at for completing the whole. In such a way and with careful superintendence I think the work would be done well and at a moderate cost.

"The galleries made in 1835 ought, I submit, to be filled in, and old bricks found on the spot, particularly in the adjacent dismantled tower, may serve the purpose."

14. Colonel Innes, V C, R.E., Inspector-General of Military Works, has decided, after some correspondence, to remove the whitewash from the highly carved sandstone pillars and walls of Akbar's Palace at Allahabad, now in use as an arsenal store.

Appendix L

Reports and correspondence, &c., concerning Ancient Monuments in the Central Provinces.

1 The only place in the Central Provinces that I have as yet been able to visit is the celebrated island, between two branches of the River Narbadda, called Mandhatta. It is easily accessible from Mortakka, a station on the banks of the Narbadda on the Rajputana Malwa Railway between Khandwa and Mhow. There is a fair road-track from the Mortakka station (where exists an inspection bungalow), the distance being 7 miles. The return journey can be performed by boat down the river. Mandhatta was at one time prophesied to supersede Allahabad in sanctity. On the island, in the shrine of Omkar, and on the south bank in a temple, are *two of the twelve great Lingas*, which are said to have been in India when Mahmud of Ghazni in A D 1024 carried off to Ghazni the gates from Somnath (another of the twelve Lingam shrines). The following is quoted from Grant's Gazetteer of the Central Provinces —

"The old temples about Mandhatta have all suffered greatly from the bigotry of the Muhammadans who ruled the country from about A D 1400. Every old dome is overthrown, and not a single figure of a god or animal is to be found un mutilated. The fanatic Ala ud din passed through this country in A D 1295 on his return from his Deccan raid and as he took Asgarah, which is not far off, it is improbable that he would have passed over so tempting an idol preserve as Mandhatta. Doubtless the work commenced by him was continued by the Ghorî princes of Malwa, and completed by that archiconoclast Aurangzeb. Yet much remains among the ruins which must be highly interesting to the archæologist. Both the hills are covered with remnants of habitations built in stone without cement. The walls of the different forts, two of which enclose the two sections of the island itself and two more the rocky eminences on the southern banks display some excellent specimens of the old style of Hindu architecture. They are formed of very large blocks of stone without cement. The stone is partly the basalt of the hill itself, and partly a coarse yellow sandstone, which must have been brought from a considerable distance. The gateways are formed with horizontal arches, and ornamented with much fine carving, statues of gods, &c. The best are those on the eastern end of the island, or Mandhatta proper, which also appears to be the only part that has ever received any repairs. It is easy to distinguish these from the old works, some being even as recent as the Muhammadan period as at the Bhimajuni gate (opposite the Birkhala rocks) where there is a distinct pointed archway laid in mortar. The oldest Saivite temple in the place is probably that on the Birkhala rocks, at the extreme eastern point of the island. It consists of a sort of closed courtyard with a front verandah through which apparently was a passage to the shrine, which has now completely disappeared. It is totally different in plan from any of the other temples which consist of the ordinary shrine and porch. The stones are of great size, the verandah and colonnades of the courtyard being supported on massive pillars very plainly carved in rectilinear figures. On the Mandhatta hill are the remains of what must have been, if it ever approached completion, a remarkably fine Saivite temple now called Siddheswar Mahadeva. The dome which covered the shrine is, however, completely gone, and has been recently replaced by a mean flat roof, not so high as the remaining pillars of the porches. In its fall it has also overthrown and covered many of the pillars of the porches, and much of the fine work of the plinth. It appears to have been a square shrine of about 26 feet outside measurement, with projections added at the four sides, each about 5 feet in depth. In each of these was a doorway, and in front of each doorway a porch (Sabla Mandap) resting on fourteen pillars. These pillars are 14 feet high to the architrave, each porch being thus a perfect cube. They are elaborately carved in squares, polygons, and circles and most of them have a curious frieze or fillet of Stryr like figures about half way up. They are about 3 feet square at the foot and do not taper very much. They are all crowned with bracket capitals, on which rest the architraves, each bracket being carved into a grotesque squat human figure. The roofs of these porches appear to have been of flat slabs. It is impossible now to say what the adytum or shrine was like, but if it corresponded with the porches, it

must have been a most imposing structure. The most remarkable feature of the building, however, is the plinth or platform on which it is built: this projects 10 or 12 feet beyond the porches, in front of each of which it is broken into a flight of 10 steps. It is raised about 10 feet off the ground, and appears to have been faced all round with a frieze of elephants, carved in almost complete relief on stone slabs. The elephants are between 4 and 5 feet in height, and are executed with singular correctness and excellence of attitude. The material is yellow sandstone, and they are consequently now a good deal weather worn. In some cases there are two on a single slab in an attitude of combat, but more generally a single one, resting one foot on a small prostrate human figure. This frieze does not appear to have been completed, as close by, within an enclosure of which two sides are still standing, are a number of detached slabs with elephants carved on them, exactly like those on the plinth. All these and most in the temple also have been sadly mutilated,—the trunks, ears and figure of the rider being generally broken off. The Raja of Mandhatta has also removed a number to build into his new palace, after getting a mason to chisel them down to a manageable size.

I have had a survey made of the eastern portion of the island, also a plan, section, and details of the Siddheswar Temple described above. The plans, &c, are being zincographed, and when printed will be submitted to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with notes and recommendations for preserving what is left of this remarkable structure.

2 The Mandhatta island is covered with ruins and several fine Hindu gateways, all of which are worthy of being preserved, Other buildings so far as the simplest and least costly remedies will permit, but the Siddheswar Temple is so remarkable that it merits special attention.

3 As my draftsmen were at work on the island, I thought it as well to take the opportunity of securing plans, sections, &c, of the Temple of Omkar, which stands in the town of Mandhatta itself, and which is a handsome example of early Hindu art, and of the Gauri Somnath Temple which is on the hill to the west of the island. Simple plans were also made of the temples to Vishnu and Mamleshwar on the south bank of the river.

4 The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore sent me on the 16th June last an estimate amounting to Rs 71 for some repairs to the Madan Mahal at Garha near Jubbulpore. The palace is said to date from A.D. 1100. I have stated in reply that I hope to visit Garha this tour season.

Appendix M.

Provinces and Native Territories not yet visited.

1 Oudh	5 Maisur. (See list, page xl)
2 British Burma (See list, page xli)	6 Travancore.
3 Assam (See list, page xliii.)	7 Kach and Kattywar
4 Berar (See list, page xl.)	8 Nipal (See list, page xliii)

Appendix N.

Reports and correspondence, &c, concerning Ancient Monuments in Haiderabad, Deccan

1 Since the report of last year was written (see page ccxiii of the Annual Report for 1881-82), I have been unable to visit any fresh places in Haiderabad, but the vast tracts of country under the dominion of the Nizam are known to contain many monuments of great interest and beauty well worth the attention of His Highness

2 The following correspondence with the Resident at Haiderabad shows what is in progress and what is contemplated or recommended as far as Kalburgah is concerned,—
letter No. 818 of the 30th May 1883, from the Resident to the Curator:—

“With reference to your letter No. 413, dated 12th September 1882, offering certain suggestions relative to the repair and preservation of the ancient buildings at Gulburgah, I am directed to forward for your information a translation in English of a report by the late Sadr Talukdar on the above subject received through His Highness the Nizam’s Government, from which it will be seen that the vegetation in and around the domes has been removed, that the column in the Great Mosque which had fallen has been rebuilt, and that steps are being taken to repair the Mosque and make use of it as a place of worship

“You will observe that amongst other proposals made in the enclosed report, the white-washing and painting of the domes has once more been recommended. As, however, this is a barbarous proposal and has been strongly deprecated by you, the Resident intends again addressing His Highness the Nizam’s Government in the matter, but before doing so Mr. Cordery would be glad to receive any further remarks you may have to offer”

Purport of the Sadr Talukdar’s Report

“States, with reference to Captain Cole’s report, that in both the large as well as the small rozas (domes) of Khaja Bunde Nawaz, the paintings and ornamental sculpture on the walls, which have been obliterated by the whitewash used annually, should be revived, the walls should then be whitewashed and the decorations painted either black or any other colour. The Sajjadahs (relatives of the saint who are in charge of the shrine) should be written to officially and directed to interest themselves in the work and defray its cost. The work should be done by the municipality

“Seven of the domes which belong to the Bahmani kings were whitewashed outside and partly inside when His Highness the Nizam visited Gulburgah some time after Captain Cole’s inspection of them, but the work was not done completely owing to the want of time. A few of these are certainly very elegant in appearance outside and inside and they might be repaired and improved in the same manner as the large and small rozas of Bunde Nawaz, so that the

ornamental sculpture in them may appear to advantage. The cost of this work should be borne by the municipality, and orders should be issued in the matter through the zillah kacherrie. All the domes, including the above seven, have been whitewashed, and the vegetation around them cleared away, but they should be whitewashed completely inside also, the cost might easily be defrayed by the municipality.

"The Great Mosque which is in the Fort should also be repaired in the above manner. There is not another edifice in the whole of India like it in structure, and if it be allowed to fall into ruins, it will be a matter for general regret, and reflect discredit on the Nizam's Government."

"The road referred to by Captain Cole which leads into the Fort is now being used, and the place is increasing in its population. One of the columns in the mosque which had fallen was repaired last year, and there is no fear now of the building tumbling down."

"A sum of Rs 45,000 was entered in the present year's budget, when I was the Sadr Talukdar of the district, but I am not aware if this grant has been sanctioned or not."

"I take this opportunity of mentioning that when I was the Sadr Talukdar I suggested that the raised portion of the mosque be set apart for worshippers, and the remaining portion be used as a school, but after consideration this suggestion was not adopted, as a new school-room is under construction, and there is now a department which requires to be accommodated in the Fort. The use of this building for any other purpose will be greatly objected to by all the Muhammadans of the place. It is therefore very desirable that the mosque be completely repaired both inside and outside and used for the purpose for which it was built. If repaired properly, the screen suggested by Captain Cole (a plan of which has been received) would not be required."

"An estimate of the cost of repairing all the ancient buildings at Kalburgah should be called for from the district, and sanctioned by the Government. The work should be commenced with, in anticipation of sanction of the budget grant of Rs 45,000, as the rainy season is fast approaching."

Letter No 110 of 9th June 1883 to the Resident, Haiderabad, from the Curator of Ancient Monuments

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 818 of 1883 dated the 30th May 1883 enclosing an English translation of a report on ancient buildings at Kalburgah."

"In reply I can only reiterate what I have said in my report of the 25th June 1881, and letter No 413 dated 12th September 1882. All whitewash should be removed from the buildings, and stone masonry should be left clean."

"It is, I think, most satisfactory to learn that the proposal to utilise the Great Mosque for any secular purposes is likely to be abandoned, also that repairs to this and other ancient structures at Kalburgah are contemplated."

"I would suggest that before any definite action is taken, the specifications to be followed for work on the several buildings be sent to me for perusal and observation."

To this the Resident replied on the 12th July 1883 that orders have been issued by the Nizam's Government to furnish the specifications of work at Kalburgah for transmission to me.

Appendix O.

List of some ancient and modern Forts and Citadels in India.

(Revised.)

Punjab.

1. ATTOCK—Muhammadan. Akbar, 1583
2. BALLABGARH—Delhi—Muhammadan.
3. CHARSUDDAH—Peshawar—Old Pathan Fort called Balla Hissar, built on the site of Pushkalavati, the ancient capital of Gandhara.
4. DELHI (OLD FORT)—Lalkot, 1052—Hindu.
5. Kila Rai Pithora, 1180 A.D.—Hindu.
6. Siri or Kila-Alai, 1304—Muhammadan.
7. Tughlakabad, 1321—Muhammadan.
8. Adilabad—Muhammadan, 1325.
9. DELHI (MODERN)—Muhammadan.
10. DEPALPUR—Montgomery—Early Muhammadan; in ruins.
11. EDWARDESABAD—Bannu—Modern, 1848.
12. ISLANGARH—Bahawalpur State—Hindu.
13. JAHAZGARH—Rohtak—Built by George Thomas.
14. JAITAK—Sirmur State—Hindu.
15. JAMRUD—Peshawar—Muhammadan. Occupied by the British.
16. KOT KANGRA—Early Hindu.
17. KUMLAGARH—Mandi State—Hindu. 1,500 feet above the Beas River.
18. MALAUN—Hindu State—Gurkha 2,000 feet above the Rivers Gamrara and Gambhar
19. MALLOT—Salt Range—Old Hindu Contains a temple in the Kashmir style of architecture Circut of fort 8,000 feet.
20. MASTGARH—Bashahr State—Gurkha.
21. MICHNI—Peshawar—British
22. MOHUR—Bashahr State—Gurkha. Contains a famous Hindu Temple.
23. MULTAN—Muhammadan.
24. NAWACARH—Bashahr State—Gurkha.
25. PATHANKOT—Gurdaspur—A very ancient Fort Hindi coins of the 1st Century found in it
26. PESHAWAR—Fort of Bala Hissar of sun-dried brick—Muhammadan.
27. PHILLOUR—A Fort built by Ranjit Singh.
28. RAMGURH—Hindu—Gurkha
29. RANIGAT—Eusofzai, Peshawar—Early Buddhist, with Græco-Bactrian remains Strong hill fort.
30. ROTAS—Jhelum—Massive fort built by Shir Shah; covers 260 acres—Muhammadan
31. SHABKADAR—Peshawar—Sikh Now held by the British
32. SHER SHAH—Multan—River fort on the Chenab—Muhammadan
33. SHORKOT—North-west of Multan—A very ancient Fort Greek coins found; also a quantity of moulded bricks
34. TANK—Dera Ismail Khan—Fort of mud. Sir H. Durand lost his life here.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

35. AGRA—Muhammadan. Built by Akbar.
36. ALIGARH—Originally Hindu—Enlarged by the Mahrattas.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd

- 37 ALLAHABAD—Muhammadan—Akbar, A D 1575
- 38 BARANA—6½ miles west south west of Agra—Old Hindu Fort Added to by Muhammadans and Jats
- 39 BAFIGARH—in the Banda District—Fort of Chandel Rajas
- 40 BATESWAR—43 miles south east of Agra—Hindu Fort
- 41 BHIND—Near I tawah—Hindu Fort
- 42 BIJAIGARH—Mirzapur—Hindu, ruined
- 43 CHARKHERI—Near Mahoba, Banda—Muhammadan
- 44 CHUNAR—Mirzapur—Hindu, used
- 45 GARHA—in Sultanpur District, Oudh—formerly Hindu
- 46 HATHRAS—Aligarh—Hindu, ruined
- 47 JAGNER—Agra—36 miles south west of Agra, on a hill 400 feet high, covered with remains of temples &c Has a gateway dated A D 1571, but the fort is Ancient Hindu
- 48 JALAOY—Small Hindu Fort Remains of fine buildings inside
- 49 JAYTPUR—Banda District Remains of Mahratta Fort enclosing numerous dressed granite carvings
- 50 KALINGAR—Banda—Hindu 7th Century A D Fortifications dismantled A D 1866 The site is covered with interesting remains
- 51 KASIA—35 miles east of Gorakpur—called Māthā-kuar ka kot—Buddhist
- 52 MARPHU—in the Banda District—Fort of Chandel Rajas
- 53 MAUDHA—in the Hamirpur District—Fort of Chandel Rajas
- 54 NALAPANI—Dehra Dun—Gurkha A D 1814
- 55 NIMSAR—Lucknow—Muhammadan, A D 1362 Built on a Hindu foundation
- 56 RAGAULI—Banda—Hill Fort and 1300 feet above sea—Hindu
- 57 RAI BARELI—Muhammadan, 15th Century A D Has some handsome tombs and mosques
- 58 RAJGHAT—Benares—Erected by the British A D 1837
- 59 RAMNAGAR—Rohilkhand—Old Hindu Fort, with 54 bastions
- 60 SHAHJAHANPUR—Muhammadan
- 61 SIRAKAT—Kumaun—Hindu Strong, but without water supply
- 62 UJAIN—near Kashipur in the Moradabad District—Buddhist

Bengal and Assam

- 63 BARABATI—Cuttack—Hindu 14th Century A D almost ruined
- 64 BENUGARH—Purneah District—Hindu B C 57 ruined
- 65 BESARH—Patna—Buddhist Large deserted Fort
- 66 BIHAR—Gya—Buddhist Massive walls
- 67 CALCUTTA—(Fort William)—British
- 68 DURDURIA—Dacca District—Hindu 2 miles in circuit, contains remains of buildings
- 69 GHOLGHAT—Remains of a Portuguese Fort, which grew into Hughli
- 70 JANOGARH—in Orissa—Buddhist Asoka Inscriptions
- 71 MOUGHYR—Muhammadan
- 72 RAJAGRIAH—Patna—Ancient Buddhist in ruins
- 73 RAMSARH—South of Hazaribagh—Buddhist contains an Asoka Inscription
- 74 ROHTASGARH—Shahabad—Ancient Hindu 1490 feet high, 28 miles in circuit, contains many interesting buildings
- 75 GARHGAON—Sibsagar, Assam—Hindu

Rajputana.

76. AMBER—Jaipur—Hindu.
77. BHAINSROR—Udaipur, on a rock—Hindu.
78. BHARTPUR—Hindu, A.D. 1733.
79. BHATNAIR—Bikaner—Old Hindu.
80. BHAT-KA-DUNGR—A circular aboriginal fort—Jaipur State, 2 miles south-west of Nain.
81. BIKANER—Hindu, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles circuit. Good condition and massive.
82. CHITTORE—Early Rajput.
83. DEOSA—Jaipur State—32 miles east of Jaipur city on the top of a hill—Hindu.
84. DIG—Deeg—Bhartpur—Hindu.
85. JAIPUR—Tiger Fort—Hindu.
86. JAISALMER—Hindu; 250 feet high; strong.
87. JODHPUR—Hindu, A.D. 1549.
88. RAJGARH—Ulwar State.
89. RANTAMBORE—Jaipur State.
90. TARAGARH—Ajmir—Originally Hindu.

Central India.

91. AJAIGARH—Bundelkhand Agency—Fort of Chandel Rajas.
92. BHILSA—Bhopal—Hindu.
93. CHANDERI—Gwalior—Ruins; Hindu.
94. GWALIOR—Gwalior—Hindu
95. IRICH—Central India on the Betwa, north-east of Jhansi, formerly Hindu—Captured by Akbar.
96. JAHAR—Gwalior State.
97. JHANSI—Gwalior—Hindu, naturally strong position.
98. LAHAR—Central India between Gwalior and Jalaun—Mahratta.
99. MANIGARH—Bundelkhand Agency—Fort of Chandel Rajas
100. RAHATGHAR—East of Bhopal—formerly Hindu, containing ruins of an extensive Palace
101. RAISIN—Bhopal—Hindu.
102. UDAIPUR—near Bhilsa—Hindu, Muhammadan.
103. SINDWA—Mahratta, one mile in circuit

Central Provinces.

104. AJMIRGARH—Mandla—Hill Fort.
105. ASIRGARH—Nimar—Hindu, strong.
106. BALLAPUR—Chanda—Hindu.
107. BALOD—Raipur—Hindu
108. CHAMAGARH—Narsingpur District—Hindu; ruined.
109. DEORI—Saugor—covering 3 acres—Hindu—1713; 1,700 feet high; occupied by Police, &c.
110. DHAMONI—Saugor—Hindu, 1600; 52 acres.
111. DONGARGARH—Ripur—Hindu, 4 miles circuit; no remains of buildings.
112. GARHA—Near Jubbulpore—Fort of Chandel Rajas.
113. GARHAKOTA—Sagar—Hindu, 1629
114. HATTA—North of Damoh—formerly Hindu.
115. KOSGAIN—Bilaspur—Hindu

Central Provinces—contd

- 116 LAPHARGARH—Bilaspur District—Hindu, part of the Fort remains in good preservation
- 117 MANDLA—Hindu—see Grant's Central Provinces Gazetteer
- 118 PAUNI—South East of Nagpur—Hindu
119. RAHARGARH—Sagar—Hindu, large Fort with many buildings
- 120 RAIPUR—Hindu, A D 1460, a mile in circuit
- 121 SAGAR—Mahratta Fort—covering 6 acres
- 122 SINGAURGARH—Jubbulpore, on a high hill—Hindu, A D 1540, remains of the Fort are extensive
- 123 TEPARGARH—Chanda—Hindu, 2,000 feet above the sea
- 124 UMRER—Nagpur—Hindu, partly ruined

Bombay Presidency

- 125 AHMADNAGAR—Deccan—Muhammadan, A D 1559 $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit
- 126 BIJAPUR—Kaladgi—Muhammadan
- 127 BUKKUR—Sind—Muhammadan
- 128 CHAMPANER—Panch Mahals—Large and strong Hindu
- 129 DAMAN—Portuguese Settlement—In Guzerat, two Forts 'Damão Grande' 'Damão Pequeno'
- 130 DHARWAR—Hindu A D 1403, falling into ruins
- 131 DHULIA—Khandesh—Hindu
- 132 DIU—Portuguese, A D 1545, in good preservation
- 133 DOHAD—Panch Mahals—Muhammadan, 15th Century strongly built
- 134 HARISCHANDRAGARH—Ahmednagar 3869 feet above the sea
- 135 IMARGARH—Khairpur State, Sind Blown up by Sir C. Napier
- 136 JUNNAR—Poona—Muhammadan, A D 1156
- 137 PURUNDHAR—Poona on a hill, 4472 feet above sea—Hindu, afterwards occupied by Mahrattas
- 138 RAIGARH—Thana—Hindu eventually taken by Mahrattas
- 139 RAIRI—Ratnagiri—Mahratta, A D 1662
- 140 PAROLA—Khandesh—Hindu
- 141 PARTABGARH—Satara—Mahratta
- 142 PAWARGARH—Panch Mahals, on a hill, 2800 feet above the sea—Jain afterwards occupied by Muhammadans who erected buildings
- 143 PAWARGARH—Kolhapur—Hill Fort—Hindu
- 144 SATARA—On a hill—Mahratta
- 145 SEHWAN—Karachi—Sind, old fort, said to be of Alexander the Great
- 146 SHIVNER—Poona—Mahratta
- 147 SHOLAPUR—Muhammadan A D 1345
- 148 SONGARH—Baroda—Hindu
- 149 SURAT—Built A D 1373 rebuilt A D 1546
- 150 SINHGARH—Poona—Hindu

Berars.

- 151 BALAPUR—Muhammadan, A D 1757 large and strong
- 152 GAWILGARH—Ellichpur—Muhammadan A D 1420 Fort dismantled A D 1853
- 153 NARVALA—Ellichpur—on a hill 3161 feet above sea extensive fortifications—Jain afterwards added to by Muhammadans interesting ruined buildings in the Central Fort

Haiderabad.

154. DAULATABAD—On a rock—Hindu (Deogiri) ; large Fortress.
155. GOLCONDA—Fort used as the Nizam's Treasury.
156. NALDRUG—1½ miles in circuit, on a rock 200 feet high—Early Hindu.

Maisur.

157. BADIHAL—Chitaldrug—Hindu, 16th Century A.D.
158. BANGALORE—Hindu, A.D. 1537.
159. CHIKBALLAPUR—Kolar—Hindu, A.D. 1479.
160. CHITALDRUG—Nagar—Hindu, A.D. 1508.
161. DODLALBAPUR—Bangalore—Hindu, 14th Century A.D. In the Fort are the remains of several fine buildings and tanks.
162. MAISUR—Hindu.
163. NANDIDRUG—Kolar, on a hill, 4,800 feet above the sea—Hindu ; added to by Muhammadans.
164. SAVANDRUG—Bangalore—Hindu
165. SERINGAPATAM—Hindu, A.D. 1454 ; existing fortification constructed by Tipu Sultan.
166. SIRA—Tumkur—Muhammadan.

Madras.

167. ARCOT—Hindu—Now almost ruined.
168. ARIA KUSSUM—Near Pondicherry—Hindu.
169. ARNI—North Arcot—Hindu ; in ruins.
170. ATUR—Salem
171. AMBERDRUG—North Arcot, Madras.
172. BELLARY—Hindu, 15th Century A.D. ; strong.
173. BOBBILY—Vizagapatam—Hindu.
174. CANNANORE—Malabar—Hindu.
175. CHAITPET—South Arcot District—Hindu.
176. CHANDRAGIRI—North Arcot—Hindu, A.D. 1510.
177. CHINGLEPUT—Hindu, 16th Century A.D.
178. CHETVAI—Malabar—Dutch, A.D. 1717.
179. COCHIN—Malabar—First European Fort in India, Portuguese, A.D. 1503 ; now ruined and occupied by a light-house.
180. COVELONG—Chingleput—Muhammadan, A.D. 1745 ; blown up in A.D. 1752 by Clive.
181. CUDDALORE—South Arcot—Muhammadan ; in ruins.
182. FORT ST DAVID—South Arcot, 17th Century A.D. Parts in good preservation, is a landmark for mariners.
183. DEVIKOTTA—Tanjore on the coast at the mouth of the Coleroon River. An early settlement of the Company ; ruined.
184. DHARAPURAM—Coimbatore. Fort dismantled in A.D. 1792.
185. DINDIGAL—Madura, on a rock, 1,223 feet high—Hindu. Was occupied by the British until A.D. 1860 ; great natural strength.
186. GANDIKOT—Cuddapah District, 1,670 feet high—Hindu, A.D. 1589.
187. GANJAM—Company's Fort, A.D. 1768.
188. GOOTY—Bellary—Mahratta, 16th Century A.D.
189. GURRAY KONDA—Cuddapah—Hindu.
190. GIRGI—South Arcot—Hindu, A.D. 1442. Several fine buildings in the Fort

Madras—contd.

191. KANYAGIRI—Nellore—Hindu, 13th Century A.D.; on a hill 1,500 above the sea—There is an ancient temple here.
192. KARANGULI—Chingleput.
193. FORT ST. GEORGE—British, A.D. 1609.
194. PALGHAT—Malabar—Hindu.
195. PENNAKONDA—Bellary—Hindu; afterwards occupied by Muhammadans, who left many buildings
196. PERAMAKAL—South Arcot—Hindu; on a hill 370 feet high.
197. RAIDRUG—Bellary—Hindu.
198. TANJORE—Hindu—Occupied by Mahrattas.
199. SANKARIDRUG—Salem—Hindu; very strong.
200. SATYAMANGALAM—Coimbatore—Hindu.
201. TELLICHERI—Malabar—Hindu; used as a jail.
202. TIAJAR—South Arcot—Old Hindu.
203. TRANQUÉBAR—Tanjore—Built by the Danes, A.D. 1624
204. TRIVANDRUM—Travancore—Hindu; full of quaint wooden buildings.
205. VELLORE—North Arcot—Hindu, 1500; strong. Has a beautiful temple inside.
206. VINUKUNDA—Kistna—Old Hindu